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The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi,	Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia,	Signor Anjelo Luise,
Mdlle. Orvil	Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlazek,	Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita,	Signor Kinni,
and	Signor Chierici,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America),	Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.

Leader—Mr. Levy.

Monday, September 10—"Il Trovatore." Tuesday—"Macbeth." Wednesday—"Norma." Thursday—"Rigoletta." Friday—"Marta." Saturday—"Lucrezia Borgia."

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 6s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

A Grand Morning Concert at the ANCIENT CONCERT-ROOMS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

FOR A SHORT SEASON.

The Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, AND ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE; TOGETHER WITH Miss JULIA GOULD, The American Prima Donna.

This Company is from BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, And is the only Company in existence that performs the AMERICAN BURLESQUE OPERA.

MONDAY EVENING, September 10, 1860. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, In all its varied forms, ending with Buckley's Travestie, in Three Acts, on Donizetti's LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Lucretia Borgia, a Black Gal, fond of administering pisen and bad whiskey to her frinds ..	Miss JULIA GOULD.
Gennaro, Captain of Fifty Blackguards, and in love with somebody he don't know, never saw, or heard of ..	G. SWAINE BUCKLEY.
Orsini, fond of everybody's wine, a spinner of long yarns, not confined to truth, a would-be poet, and a fast friend of Gennaro's ..	R. B. BUCKLEY.
Duke Alfonso, a green-eyed Lobster ..	J. A. BASQUIN.
Gubetto, agent for Lucretia ..	G. LONSDALE.
Don Apostolo Greezy Heado ..	H. LEAKE.
Body-Guard to the Duke, rather slim ..	J. J. MULLEN.
What-lis-ta ..	Master HOWARD.
Astolpho Poco-Tempo Si-Dompra-ora ..	J. W. ANDREWS.

Banks, Venetians, Counts (of no account), Gentlemen-at-arms, followers of Gennaro (at dinner-time), Gondoliers of Erie Canal, &c.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.

Reserved Seats, 3s; Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Wiseheart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street. Children in Arms not admitted.

CIRCULAR.—There will be a PRIZE MEETING of the CURRAGH ARCHERY CLUB, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, at Two o'clock p.m.

A Champion Prize will be given on same day, added to a Sweepstakes of 5s. each, open to members of any Irish Archery Club.

Gentlemen to shoot three dozen arrows at 80 yards; three dozen arrows at 60 yards.

Ladies to shoot three dozen arrows at 60 yards; three dozen arrows at 50 yards.

The shooting for this Prize to commence at 11 o'clock a.m.

Competitors must enter their names with the Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Curragh Camp, and pay 2s. 6d. entrance, on or before the 12th instant. If the weather should prove unfavourable, the meeting will take place on the following day.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

Mr. EDWARD LEESON BOYES, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Boyes, of 21, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown, having been solemnly and publicly examined, on two several days, obtained Letters Testimonial qualifying him to practise Surgery.

(By order of the Council)

1st Sept., 1860. JOHN BRENNEN, Registrar.

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

The Exhibition of the works selected by the Prizeholders IS NOW OPEN at the Gallery of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Admission Free. Catalogues, 2d.

(By order) M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary.

The Exhibition will close on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., and on the 17th, the Pictures will be delivered to the Prizeholders, at the Gallery, on the production of their Vouchers.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE COMMENCED.

NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1729.

Additions are made *daily* of every new work of merit.

Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.

TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED—Garibaldi's Autobiography—Atkinson's Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor—Domestic Memoirs of the Royal Family—A Summer Ramble in the Himalayas—The Hunting Grounds of the Old World—Wilson's French Invasion of Russia—Thomson's New Zealand—Smiles's Self Help. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.

(By order) C. T. CARGAN, Librarian and Secretary.

Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street, 28th August, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.

IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received for building a Hotel at Bray. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, Westland-row.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.

To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1160.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.

STEWARDS.

The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S,
The Honourable C W Moore Smyth.	George W Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P.	Richard Cliffe, Esq.
	Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE.

The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

SECOND RACE.

The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st 4 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.

THIRD RACE.

Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.

FIRST RACE.

The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.

SECOND RACE.

The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs. and if for £20 3lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs, to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

THIRD RACE.

Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, 40lbs extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the sing fund.

CONDITIONS.

Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from which there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, for no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov. and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.

An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.

R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge.
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £50) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

The following contributions have been already received:—

G. S. Smith, D.D., Brookboro'.	A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. Stanford, D.D., Dublin.	J. J. Macsorley, A.M., Dublin.
T. R. Fleury, D.D., Dublin.	John Rainsford, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.
H. Verschoyle, A.M., Dublin.	

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each; per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s., per Sidney, Dr. Stanford

A PROMISE OF FINE WEATHER. The Young People disappointed last SATURDAY, at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, are invited by the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society to attend THE GRAND BAND OF HOPE GALA AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL, which will be held without fail at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, On THIS SATURDAY, at Three o'clock, and if the weather should be still unfavourable, an indoor Meeting will be held.

Rev. J. B. SMYTH, Agent of the Irish Temperance League, from Belfast, with Mr. JONATHAN REVELL, the Band of Hope Missionary have remained in town to attend. Mr. REVELL will assist the singing with his Accordion.

Balloons and other innocent modes of recreation will be provided for the young people.

By the kind permission of Colonel Mylius, the fine Brass Band of the Hibernian Boys' School, with all the boys, will attend.

Admission to the Gardens, 6d.—All Sabbath-School Children, and Members of Band of Hope Unions 1d; all other children, 3d.

(Per order) ROBERT HUNT, Westmoreland-street, Secretary.

☞ Gates to be opened at 2 o'clock.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday; Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Sales—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

SPECIAL APPEAL.

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

Reasons for supporting and contributing immediately to the Home:—

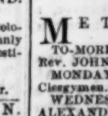
I. Because it protects female innocence and helplessness from destruction.

II. Because it leads young women to the true Saviour and honest independence.

III. Because it has already done much good, under God, to 4,000 friendless ones in twenty years!

IV. Because its funds are now exhausted, and if the Christian community do not promptly come to its relief, what is to be done? Must it be abandoned, and the helpless ones be left to perish on the world, and become a curse, and not a blessing, to society at large?

Contributions are, therefore, earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.

The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice.

Herald, Monday, 10th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon; Havelock, Wednesday, 12th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon.

THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Sermons.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE. THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.

METROPOLITAN HALL, SPECIAL SERVICES.

TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. JOHN HALL.

MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon, by the Rev ALEXANDER KING, of Brighton, and an address by the Rev. JOHN D. POWELL.

Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations.

Hymn Books at the door.

THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.

"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

On To-morrow (SUNDAY), SEPT 9th, a SERMON for the objects of the above society will be preached (D.V.), in HAROLD'S CROSS CHURCH, by the Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M., Assistant Chaplain, Molyneux Asylum.

Divine Service will commence at Twelve o'clock.

After the Sermon a Collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Society.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On to-morrow (Sunday), 9th September—

SERMONS will be Preached (if the Lord will) at Morning Service in RATHFARNHAM CHURCH, by the Rev. F. F. CARMICHAEL, A.M., and at Evening Service in St. JUDE'S CHURCH (Richmond), by the Rev. THOMAS MILLS, A.M., Incumbent, after which Collections will be made in aid of the above Society.

The Society has Missions in West Africa, the Yoruba Country, the Mediterranean, Turkey, East Africa, Western India, North India, South India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, New Zealand, and North West America.

It occupies 142 Stations; employs 236 Ordained Missionaries—57 of whom are native and Country-born—37 European Laymen, and 12 Female Teachers, and 2,121 Native and Country-born teachers of all classes; and numbers 19,480 Communicants.

RE-OPENING OF ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, CORN-MARKET.

SERMONS will be preached (D.V.) in the above-named Church on SUNDAY next, 9th September, at the Noon Service, by the Rev. E. B. MOERAN, D.D., Incumbent of Taney, Dundrum, and at the Evening Service by the Rev. A. S. FULLER, A.M., Curate of St. Mark's Parish, when Collections will be made towards defraying the cost of the repairs.

It will be remembered that this ancient church dates from Anglo-Norman times, and if restored to its earliest proportions would exhibit one of the choicest specimens of the architecture of the period. Within its vaults and precincts lies the mingled dust of prelates, peers, and warriors, famous in our country's annals; while monumental brasses, mouldering statues, and time-worn inscriptions mark the resting-places of the deceased, and attest the antiquity of the venerable structure.

Above £160 have been already realised by the united contributions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the parishioners, and other friends, and some of the improvements that have been undertaken may be detailed as follows:—The interior of the church has been coloured in a tint resembling that of the Caen stone arches of the building; the mural monuments that had been covered with plaster, &c., have been restored to view; the old Norman font, bearing date A.D. 1194, has been brought within the church; the recumbent effigies of the Earl of Portlester and his wife, and of a Bishop of Kildare, all of which had been exposed to the weather, have been brought under cover into the porch; the chancel window has been filled with stained and ornamental glass, through the kindness of a former parishioner; the tottering and unsightly vestry has been removed, and the church throughout has been made more suitable for Divine service.

The object of this appeal is to perfect those arrangements, while the hope is cherished that some greater effort will be made towards re-roofing those portions of the building which are still uncovered, and saving from utter ruin "the pillars with clustered shafts" which stand in the graveyard, where there is a mine of antiquities unexplored for want of means.

The Protestants of this Metropolis will not, it is believed, regard with indifference that time-honoured sanctuary where the Gospel of the grace of God has been proclaimed for centuries, and where, amidst a dense population, it still stands as a beacon, and a witness for the truth.

Benefactions of those who cannot be present on the occasion will be thankfully received by the Rev the Preachers, the Rev Alexander Leeper, B D, Rector; Rev Henry Hare, Curate; T C Scott, Esq, 17, Merchants-quay, and John Cottie, Esq, 28, Usher's Island, Churchwardens, T Vance, Esq, J P, 9, Lower Bridge-street; W and S. Parker, Esqrs, Back-lane; G Crowe, Esq, 27, Bridge-street; L. Wilson, Esq, 7, Usher's Island; M B Lacy, Esq, 8, Usher's-quay; Dr Mahood, 14, Bridge-street; E Wright, Esq, 7, Corn-market; J. Courtney, Esq, 40, Bridgefoot-street.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27 Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m., Rev. J. ROGERS, A.M., ex-Schol., T.C.D.

Subject—"Progress of Religion in England."

II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M.

Subject—"The State of Rome, and the Duty of Roman Catholics."

Did Pope Innocent XI. side with William III. in the dethronement of James II., or did he not?

Did Pius VII., or did he not, crown Napoleon I. when Louis XVIII. was still living, and claiming the crown?

And did not Pius IX. himself recognise Napoleon III., while a Bourbon prince was, and is still, living?

How, then, can the Emperor be called a "robber" (see Dr. Dixon's letter) for doing what so many Popes have done—viz., recognising successful revolution and *de facto* governments in every country?

How can an "infallible" ruler reform his government? If it is bad, why did he ever sanction it? If it is good, why are the States in revolt?

"And I dispose to you, as My Father hath disposed to Me, a kingdom."—St. Luke, xxii. 29, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"My kingdom is not of this world."—St. John, xviii. 37, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

When the decrees of Popes and the discoveries of science are opposed (as in the case of Galileo), which are to prevail? "Every plant which My heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up.—St. Matt. xv. 13, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

How can the man of the Gospel that pardons, be the man of the law, that punishes?

How can the Church that excommunicates be the guardian of liberty of conscience?

Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.

A PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING is held every SATURDAY Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the School-room adjoining the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

The Rev. J. D. POWELL will preach (D.V.) on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY, the 9th inst.), at 12 Noon, and 7 o'clock Evening.

SCOTS' CHURCH, LOWER GLOUCESTER-STREET.

The Rev. Mr. WATERS, of Newtownards, will preach (D.V.), in this Church, on SABBATH NEXT, SEPTEMBER 9th, at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven o'clock p.m.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, EUSTACE-STREET.

The Rev. P. W. CLAYDEN, of Nottingham, will preach in this MEETING-HOUSE, on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 9th inst.

Divine Service commencing at Twelve o'clock.

No Collection.

Education.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 28, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.

References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

SELECT EDUCATION.

A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

HERR ELSNER begs to announce to his Pupils and Patrons that he has returned from the Continent, and will now commence his lessons on the violoncello, and accompany to the pianoforte.—30, Lower Pembroke-street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.

PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.

Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.

On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy, C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 863.

On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships, PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.

Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupil.

Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.

Prospectuses free by Post.

UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.

WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D. Principal.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, FOXCROFT-HOUSE, PORTARLINGTON, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY JACOB, Principal.

At the periodical examinations, held at the commencement of the present half-year, the pupils who obtained superior marks in the undermentioned subjects, were arranged in the order of their answering as follows. The marks of those whose names are included in parentheses were equal.

LANGUAGES.

Comprising Reading, Writing from Dictation, Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Translation, and a critical examination in selected portions of various authors.

English—Pilworth, Fishe A, Tudor, Adams, Symons, Owen, Fishe C, Ridgeway W, Sandes W, Fossitt, Biddulph M, Armstrong H, (Tabuteau, Fishe E), Stanley, Elliott T, Christian, Hartford, Revell W, Elliott C, Lane, Roberts C, Hamilton, Jelly, Revell H, Dartnell, Boyd, Hanan, Marsh W, Revell R, Fishe H, Fisher, Ridgeway R, Marsh R.

French—Fishe A, Symmons, Tudor, Elliott C, (Fishe E, Sandes W), (Fishe C, Webb C), Hanan, Ridgeway W, Elliott F, Bolton, Fossitt, Tabuteau (Owen, Dartnell), Ridgeway R, Pilsworth, Webb A, Westby, Adams, Armstrong H, Marsh R, Archer, Landes R, Lane, Roberts C (Fishe H, Hartford), Marsh W, Stanley, Armstrong W, Boyd, Webb H (Christian, Whelan), Fishe, Revell R.

German—Owen.

Latin—Fossitt, Sandes R, Fishe C, Revell R, Hamilton, Webb C, Tabuteau, Marsh W, Revell H, Ridgeway W, Hanan, Roberts C, Revell G (Sandes W, Revell W), Fishe A, Stanley (Jelly, Fisher), Fishe H, Tudor, Webb H, Pilsworth, Ridgeway R, Webb A, Marsh R, Adams (Christian, Boyd), Fishe E.

Greek—Adams, Tudor, Fishe A, Tabuteau, Pilsworth, Owen, Clarke, Fishe E, Lane.

Hebrew—Adams.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Arithmetic—Lane, Marsh W, Elliott C, Elliott T, Fisher, Armstrong H, Whelan, Fishe A, Revell G, Biddulph M, Revell H, Tudor, Westby, Webb C, (Christian, Fishe C), Fossitt, Webb A, Hanan, Webb H, Ridgeway R, Roberts J.

Algebra and Geometry—Lane, Fishe A, Tudor, Owen, Ridgeway R, Christian, Adams, Armstrong H, Pilsworth.

History and Geography—Elliott C, Armstrong H, Elliott, T, Ridgeway W, Webb C, Owen, Fishe A, Pilsworth, Adams, Jelly, Roberts C, Sandes R, Sandes W, Boyd, Lane, Hartford, (Ridgeway R, Fossitt), Tabuteau, Webb A, (Tudor, Christian), Westby, Webb H, Symons, Fishe E, Stanley, Fisher, Fishe C, Anderson, (Clarke, Marsh R), Revell H, Marsh W, Revell G, Revell R.

Construction of Maps and Writing—(Pilsworth, Lane), (Owen, Armstrong H), Fishe A, Tudor, Fishe E, Adams, Christian, Fishe C, Revell W, (Roberts C, Marsh W), Revell R, (Clarke, Tabuteau, Ridgeway W), Stanley, Sandes R, (Ridgeway R, Webb C), Boyd, Revell H, Webb H, Sandes W, (Westby, Hamilton, Revell G), Jelly, Dartnell, Fisher, Webb A.

Recitation—Pilsworth (Tudor, Adams), (Fishe A, Owen), Whelan (Lane, Christian, Hanan), Clarke Westby, (Ridgeway W, Hamilton, Sandes R, Biddulph A), (Symons, Dartnell), (Marsh W. Boyd, Sandes W, Archer), (Tabuteau, Fishe E, Fishe C.)

Drawing—(Lane, Revell W), Armstrong H, Revell R, Revell H, Fishe A, Fishe E, (Fishe C, Odium B), Sandes R, Sandes W, Revell G.

For General Answering—First rank prizes were awarded to Fishe A and Tudor, second rank to Pilsworth and Adams, and third rank to Lane and Owen. Extra prizes of the second and third rank respectively, were awarded to Elliott C and Elliott T.

August 31, 1860.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND, COUNTY OF WEXFORD, AND CITY OF DUBLIN. SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of John Fleming, and Julia Fleming, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at his Court, on the Inns-quay, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1860.

LOT 1.

Fee-farm Rent issuing out of the lands of Bolemore, otherwise Ballymore, and part of Ballymeen, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, and county of Wexford. Nett rent, £28 19s 9d; Griffith's valuation, £176 2s.

LOT 2.

Annuity or Rent-charge of £23 1s 6d per annum; held for 999 years, from 25th March, 1823, and chargeable upon the plot of ground on which the houses Nos. 1, Eccles-street, and 101, 102, and 103 Lower Dorset-street, now stand.

LOT 3.

Profit Rent of £29 10s 9d, payable out of the plot of ground on which the houses Nos 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100, Lower Baggot-street, in the City of Dublin, now stand; held for 150 years, from 25th March, 1790. Griffith's valuation of the premises is £344 per annum.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; and to GEORGE O'BRYAN KENNEDY, Solicitor, having carriage of sale, 21, York-street, Dublin.

Private offers will be received by the Solicitor having carriage of the Sale, and submitted to the Judge, up to the 2nd day of November, 1860.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. CITY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Henry James, Official Assignee, and Thomas M'Donnell, Trade Assignee of William O'Ferrall, a Bankrupt, Owners; Ex parte John D. Rosenthal, Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, BY AUCTION, in one Lot, the HOUSES and PREMISES known respectively as Nos. 22 and 23, CASTLE-STREET, in the city of Dublin, held under Lease, dated respectively the 28th March, 1857, and 20th day of September, 1858, for the respective terms of 999 years, subject respectively to the annual rents of £8 per annum, and £12 per annum.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner

Both Houses have been recently re-built, and are at present untenanted, so that the purchaser can have immediate possession.

The estimated valuation of Mr. Charles Bennett, No. 6, Upper Ormond-quay, Auctioneer, made by order of the Court, is £85 per annum.

The street is a good business one, and in immediate contiguity with the leading thoroughfares. Either house is well suited for any respectable business requiring commodious premises.

Proposals for the purchase of the above, by private contract, will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the sale, up to the 15th day of October, 1860, and will be submitted to the Judge for his ruling thereon.

For Rentals and other particulars, apply at the office of the Landed Estates Court; or to JOHN D. ROSENTHAL, Solicitor, Petitioner in person, 4, Essex-bridge.

IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF DUBLIN. SALE ON THE 13TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Clarke, deceased, Continued in the name of Bridget Clarke, Widow, Devisee of said Thomas Clarke, Owner; John Meade, Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1860, before the Honourable Judge Longfield, at the Landed Estates Court Four Courts, Dublin, in two Lots, the following Leasehold Property, viz.:—

Lot No. 1—Consisting of Houses and Premises known as Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4, CLARKE'S BUILDINGS, HAROLD'S CROSS, in the Barony of Uppercross and County of Dublin, with the Gardens attached thereto, held with the Houses and Premises comprised in Lot No 2, by lease dated 22nd of December, 1836, for 999 years from the 1st November, 1836, subject to £40 per annum. This lot produces a profit rent of £72 per annum.

Lot No. 2—Consisting of HOUSES, FIELD, and PREMISES known as Nos. 5 and 6, CLARKE'S BUILDINGS, held in conjunction with Lot No. 1 under said lease of the 22d December, 1836, and subject, with the said lot, to the rent of £44 thereby reserved. The profit rent of this lot is £44 per annum.

These Lots will each be sold subject to the entire of said rent of £40, but entitled to be indemnified by the other of them from one moiety thereof—viz., £20 per annum.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1860.

JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.

NUNN and JONES, Solicitors, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

This Property consists of Houses and Building Ground, and is most conveniently situated on the high road leading from Dublin to Harold's Cross Church, and is within five minutes' walk from Harold's Cross Bridge on the one side, and Leinster-road, Rathmines, on the other.

For rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court; or to EDWARD M'GAURAN, Solicitor for the Owner, 15, North Frederick-street; or to NUNN and JONES, Solicitors, having the carriage of the Sale, No. 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY. KING'S COUNTY—PORTARLINGTON.

In the matter of Thomasina Eleanor Swan, Petitioner; Robert Clarke, Respondent.

TO BE LET, pursuant to the directions of ACHESON LYLE, Esq, the Master in this matter, from the 29th day of September, 1860, for seven years pending this matter, All That and Those the Dwellinghouse, Premises, and Garden, containing about one rood plantation measure, more or less, situate in the Main-street of Portarlington, in the King's County, late in the possession of the said Respondent.

Said House contains two sittingrooms, five bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, laundry, and servants' rooms, stable for two horses, coachhouse, with pump and cowhouse.

Proposals for said Premises for said term will be received up to the 20th inst., by the Receiver, JOHN WHITE, Esq., Cashel; or by his Solicitor, ALFRED McDERMOTT, 50, Lower Sackville-street, From whom any further required information can be obtained.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1860.

Mr. Patrick Foy, caretaker, Portarlington, will show the Premises.

Houses and Lands.

LEINSTER. TO HOTELKEEPERS.

SUTCLIFFE'S HOTEL, LONGFORD, TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Miss SUTCLIFFE, intending to retire from business, will dispose of her interest and goodwill in this old and well-established Family and Commercial Hotel, situate in one of the best and most rising inland market towns in the centre of Ireland, which is at present the terminus of the Longford branch of the Midland Great Western Railway.

The House and establishment are in full working order, and fit for immediate occupation. It enjoys the highest reputation as well among the nobility and gentry as among commercial travellers. The existing establishment is conducted on an extensive scale, and there is a suitable range of offices.—Terms and further particulars may be known on application to Messrs Stewarts and Kincaid, the agents of the head landlord (the Earl of Longford), No. 6, Leinster-street, Dublin; Messrs. Brown, Craig, and Co., agents and accountants, 1, College-green, Dublin; or to Miss Sutcliffe, Hotel, Longford.

COUNTY KERRY.—TO BE SOLD, the Tenant's Interest in, or would be Let for a term of years, a Desirable Residence with Ten Irish Acres of good Land, situate one mile from Killarney.—Apply to GONOSS GRAHAM, Esq., Courtayne Hall, Killarney.

STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—TO BE LET, Unfurnished, without fine, a Modern House, suitable for a private family or professional Gentleman; it contains Study, Dining-parlour, two Drawingrooms, four Bedrooms; besides Servants'-rooms, Greenhouse, Water Closets, Kitchen, with Range, Butter-pantry, &c., with a good Garden attached; the situation is most respectable and cheerful.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

COACH-HOUSE AND STABLE TO BE LET, at the rere of No. 8, Richmond Hill, Rathmines-road.

Lodgings.

LODGINGS.—A Drawingroom and Two Bedrooms, with attendance, to be Let to a respectable party, in a quiet house delightfully situated opposite the sea; no other lodgers.—Apply at Mr. Powell's Office, No. 7, Upper Sackville-street.

LODGINGS.—A large, airy, and well-furnished Drawingroom and Bedroom, communicating with folding-doors, at 11, Upper Gloucester-street; additional Bed-rooms, if required; unexceptional attendance.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man, wanting a quiet, comfortable room, by calling at 45, Desborough-avenue, North Strand, may hear of what will suit.—No children or other lodgers in the house. Terms moderate. Air very good.

Auctions.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS. (FOURTH SALE.)

In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner acting in the above matter will, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-house, Bray, set up and Sell by Public Auction, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the map of the said Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 14 to 18, and from 93 to 112, both inclusive. Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for Sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON & GALE, No. 6, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, or at my Office, Bray.

(By order) J. L. DARBY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1860.

COOLMINE (NORTH SIDE), FOR SALE BY AUCTION, ABBEY LODGE,

A VERY COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE, With Seven Apartments, besides Servants' Room, Kitchen, Dairy and Pantries, extensive Stabling, and suitable Out-offices, Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Gardens, The whole Walled-in, standing on about Five Irish Acres of very productive Land, situate ON THE COOLMINE-ROAD, In the immediate vicinity of the Phoenix-park and Castleknock, and within a few minutes' walk of the Blanchardstown Station on the Midland Great Western Railway, the whole subject only to Twenty Pounds per annum, and held for an unexpired term of 41 years;

Also several Articles of USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. A London-made Grand Square Pianoforte, A very Superior Chestnut Mare, rising five years old, a capital fencer, trained to single and double harness, warranted sound and perfectly quiet, An excellent Outside Jaunting Car, and a Whitechapel Cart, with Harness; A choice Milch Cow; A capital Family Horse, and a very useful Jennet, with Cart and Harness; A few field cocks of choice Herbage Hay, saved without rain; A quantity of Manure and Top-dressing; Dairy, Garden, and Culinary Utensils, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the Premises, On WEDNESDAY, the 12th SEPTEMBER, 1860, (by direction of JOHN KELLY, Esq.,) THE INTEREST IN THIS VERY DESIRABLE AND COMPACT RESIDENCE, which is held direct from the Railway Company at the merely nominal rent of £20 per annum. There is a small square paddock adjoining, held subject to two guineas per annum; also a Smith's Forge at the extreme end of the land, fronting Porterstown-road, which lets at £5 per annum. The proximity to the city, the beautiful drives through the Phoenix Park and surrounding country, and the splendid scenery which abounds in this much-admired locality, renders this property most desirable as a quiet and cheerful residence.

The house and land will be set up, in the first instance, at 12 o'clock, and sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve whatever; as also the whole of the indoor and outdoor effects.

☞ Purchasers to pay the Auction Fees.

The premises may be viewed (on week days only) by cards to be obtained in the Office of JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL AUTUMN SALE OF ALDERNEY, JERSEY, AND GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS.

A well-selected herd of Alderney, Jersey, and Guernsey in-Calf, Cows, and Heifers, imported direct from the Islands, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH SEPTEMBER, at 3 o'clock, at DYCER'S REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN, Under instructions from Mr. EDWARD PARSONS FOWLER, of St. Clement's, Jersey, Sole Exporter and Purveyor from the Channel Islands to the Royal Dairies in Windsor and Osborne.

Preference is now universally given to these Cattle for Dairy purposes; their appearance, docility, superior and prolific milking qualities recommend them wherever they have been exported to. Their consumption of food is also smaller than that of any other Cow, while their yield of milk and cream is truly astonishing, both in quantity and quality, and the rich hue and luxuriant taste of their butter command an extra price in all the principal markets in the kingdom. No dairy should be without them.

Mr. Fowler, being the only resident importer from the Channel Islands, selects from the purest herd, rejecting all but the choicest animals.

The Cattle may be viewed at the Repository, on the 11th and 12th, and on the morning of Sale.

AUGUSTUS BRYANT, Auctioneer.

RAMS.—Mr. PURDON'S Rams will be on Sale, on and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. They are descended from the flocks of the following eminent Leicester breeders, viz., Messrs. Cresswell, Carter, Spencer, G. Watkins, &c. The Rams of this season are principally from Mr. Cresswell's sheep that obtained second prize at the Royal Agricultural Show, at Chester, 1858.

Hotwell, September, 1860.

Two miles from Enfield Station.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency of the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established 1820.

The Premiums, even with those advantages, are still as moderate as those charged by other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. Application to BENTLEY AND SON, Sole Agents for Dublin, And Chief Agents for Ireland, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

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THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

NEW BUSINESS, 1859.

Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £28,208 2s. 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

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PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME. DAVID WAKEFIELD, Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor. 12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.

This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of a home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12, and there are labels on the windows. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

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BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	1	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.

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THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN Agents for Ireland.

A CARD. **J. BYRNE,** Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise, consistant with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the public.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Pail'asses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Music.

AMERICAN PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN & SONS respectfully solicit an inspection, by the musical public, of a very beautiful Square Grand Pianoforte, just received from one of the principal Piano Factories of New York, the case finished in Louis XIV. style, with richly carved console legs, mother o'pearl keys, inlaid tune board, &c. This instrument is remarkable for firmness and elasticity of touch, and extraordinary brilliancy and volume of tone.

Also received, a choice stock of Evans' Patent English Harmoniums which are so superior to other instruments in quality of tone, variety of expression, rapidity of touch and durability.

PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 13, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS, (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

Harmoniums from .. .. .. £4 0s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from .. .. .. £4 0s.

Miscellaneous.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.

Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.

The trade are referred to the Company's Agents, COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

STEAM THRESHING.—I have my Steam Engines and Threshing Machines now working in the following districts, viz.:—

Tallaght,	Lusk,	Santry, and
Clondalkin,	Skerries,	Finglas.

And intend to have one shortly at

Laytown,	Dunaney, and
Drogheda,	Castlebellingham.

They are also to be sent to

Maynooth,	Bray,	Donabate,
Cabinteely	Wicklow,	Rush, &c., &c.
Leixlip,	Swords,	

Early orders will greatly facilitate business, as they are attended of in order of application.

ROBERT BOWLES, Coughranbadert, Dublin.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR SALE OR HIRE. Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED; Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines, Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.

☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 20 to 30 Barrels per day.

For terms and further information apply to JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones (not dried) in Casks, Vitriolised Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano and all other Special Manures.

N.B.—Early orders are respectfully solicited for Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines, Horse Rakes, and Patent Cultivators.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged ..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do. ..	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged ..	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged ..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged ..	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged ..	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged ..	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged ..	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public of the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address— J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.

*** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

WHAT TIME IS IT?— THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d. A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA AND SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated. T. CORBETT, 11, DUKE-STREET.

BREAD, BUTTER, BACON, AND FLOUR, &c. Best Wicklow Butter direct from the dairies weekly, at One Shilling per lb.

Best Bread in Dublin, from first class French and Irish flour, at Bakers' price.

Flour and Meal of genuine quality at moderate prices, also Bran, Oats, and Pollard.

Bacon and Hams in each of our houses marked with an asterisk (*).

J. SUMMERS AND CO. BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS, BUTTER, EGG, AND CHEESE MERCHANTS, FLOUR DEALERS, &c., &c.

76 and 77, Meath-street.	74, Pill-lane.
* 20 and 21, Corn market	3, Dean-street.
* 124, Capel-street.	* 86, Harold's-cross.
179, North King-street.	5, Bishop-street,
97, Great Britain-street	and
* 8, Donville-street.	44, Lower George's-street, Kingstown.
1, Upper Stephen-street.	
* 23, George's-street, South.	

A trial solicited.

MESSRS. FRENCH, BARTON, AND COMPANY having disposed of their entire Stock, Concerns, and good-will to Mr. Frederick Stokes, of the Commercial Buildings, return their sincere acknowledgments to their numerous friends for the extensive support and confidence their house has enjoyed during the present, and past century, a continuance of which they venture to solicit for their successor.

46, Upper Sackville-street, 2nd July, 1860.

The Subscriber having purchased of the above well-known and honoured Firm their immense Stock, offers it for Cash, on moderate terms, to ensure an immediate and extensive sale.

It consists exclusively of Wines of the highest quality. The Port is all Messrs. Sandeman & Co.'s dry-old bottled, none less than four years imported, and two years in bottle. The Clarets for which Messrs. French, Barton, and Co. were unrivalled, are all the shipment of Messrs. Barton and Guestier, of the first growths of 1854. The Sherry, chiefly Messrs. Pemartin, and Co. The Champagne, Messrs. Ruinart's first quality; and other Wines of similar character.

Purchasers of an entire bin or upwards can have free storage.

FREDERICK STOKES.

46, Upper Sackville-street, and Commercial Buildings, 2nd July, 1860.

TEA CIRCULAR. Tea Department, Henry-street, Dublin, September, 1860.

We beg to inform Families and all Purchasers of Teas throughout Ireland, who are desirous of procuring First-class Unadulterated GENUINE BLACK and GREEN TEAS, that we are at all times large holders of the Finest Teas that can be obtained, and which we are now offering at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.

Our present Stock is particularly worthy of attention—the prices of which are as follows:—

BLACK TEAS.

Sound Congou Tea ..	3s 0d per lb.
Excellent Strong Wiry Tea ..	3s 4d "
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ..	3s 8d "
F. & Co.'s Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ..	4s 0d "
F. & Co.'s Finest Souchong Flavoured ..	4s 4d "

GREEN TEAS.

Excellent Hyson ..	4s 4d "
Good Mixing do. ..	4s 8d "
First-class Strong, do ..	5s 0d "
Finest [illegible] Gunpowder ..	6s 0d "

We beg to state that the most economical Teas for Families to purchase are our FAMILY CONGOU, at 3s. 8d., and CELEBRATED BLACK, at 4s.

As the lowest Congou Tea pays the same duty (1s. 5d. in the lb) as the finest descriptions imported, the above two kinds we specially recommend as possessing strength, body, and flavour; and will be found far cheaper, for general consumption than Teas at a lower price.

Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, of any of the above Teas (with the exception of our Common Congou at 3s.) will be allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

We are, respectfully, FAWCETT & CO.

SHANNON SAUCE. A New, Economical, and DELICIOUS SAUCE, For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c. Prepared only by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., DUBLIN; And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

MASDEU.

A Rich French Red Wine, ... 24s. per doz.
Small Bottles, ... 13s. "

ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., General Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } DUBLIN. 82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; and S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

COALS—COALS—COALS. The Subscribers beg to announce that they have Opened an Office at 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN, for the Sale of House, Steam, Gas, Cooking and Anthracite Coal, and Cannell, and that they are now prepared to deliver the same at very reasonable prices, ex ship.

Sole Agents in Ireland for the following Colliery Houses:—
J. and W. F. Fletcher and Co., Workington.
Kirkless Hall Coal Company, Liverpool, Preston, and Fleetwood.
Thomas Powell and Sons, Newport and Cardiff.
Morgan, Perkins and Co., Llanelly.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow.
Maxwood Colliery Company, Hurlford and Troon.
Pearson Knowles and Co., Wigan.

The Subscribers also beg to draw particular attention to the Kirkless Hall Orrell House Coal, which stands unequalled for economy, cleanliness, and strength of heat, and which has become almost the only Household Coal now used in the North of Ireland.

JOHN CHARLEY AND CO., Coal Merchants and Agents, DONEGAL-QUAY, BELFAST, AND 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN. Belfast, 24th August, 1860.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY forwarded in Bags to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal. BEVERLY SMYTH, COAL MERCHANT, SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, first-class Orrel Coal, Glier ux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack.

No charge made for the use of Bags if returned without delay, and prepaid.

Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire.

The supplied on a moment's notice.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF, 22 & 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

P. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS (all Wool), at 2s. 1½d. per yard; UNION ditto, from 1s. 3d.; also to the Reduced Price List of TURKEY CARPETS, all the New Patterns, in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felt, &c.

OIL CLOTHS from 18 inches to 24 feet in width; Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, of all kinds.

Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.

P. S. has added a CURTAIN DEPARTMENT, with the Newest Designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.

P. SHERIDAN, Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon or Elastic Floor Cloth, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and Glazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 13, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS, H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland. 11 & 12, Cornhill, Dublin.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS, In great variety HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

REAPER AND SELF-RAKER (SAMUELSON'S PATENT); CORN STANDS, with or without iron framing; BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE for wheat sowing; SALT for Hay, &c., &c. PAUL AND VINCENT, ROGERSON'S-QUAY AND BLACKHALL-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON CASTINGS. Builders, Plumbers, and others requiring Castings in Iron, can be supplied with every description of them by THE IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE, Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.

Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

Wants.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman wants a Situation as Cook, or Thorough Servant, or Children's Maid; can produce most satisfactory references; is from the country.—Please address "E. F.," Irish Times Office.

AS COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; is a good laundress, if required.—Address "M. F.," 1, Leinster-street, or Irish Times Office.

JUST disengaged, and wants a Situation as Cook, or Cook and Thorough Servant in a respectable family, a strong, able Woman, without any incumbrance, and is a Protestant; understands washing well, and the care of a dairy, if required, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "C. M.," 19, Leinster-street, or Irish Times Office.

AS Plain Cook, Housemaid, or Thorough Servant, a steady, active young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, and can produce the most unexceptionable discharges.—Applications addressed (prepaid) "E. N.," care of John Molloy, Post-office, Tullamore, will be most respectfully attended to.

AS Housemaid, a steady Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town; is a native of England and a Protestant.—Address "H. M.," 47, Henry-street, or 10, Upper Baggot-street.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—Wants a Situation, as Groom or Driver to a family. Advertiser is a young man, and single; has been five years with his last employer, and can be highly recommended; would be found generally useful at all work.—Address to Francis M. Connon, Raheny Post-office.

JUST DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation as Carter or Farmer's Man, a stout, active Young Man, from the country; understands farming well; has a wife and two children; the wife understands the minding of cattle and making of butter. Advertiser is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended.—Address "J. M.," Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, a Gentleman to Canvass for a first-class Trade Protection Office.—Address "G. M.," Irish Times Office.

LADIES' MAIDS and Respectable NURSES are Wanted.—Apply at Mr. Powell's Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street (opposite Nelson's Pillar.)

WASHING WANTED by a respectable Laundress, who carries on the business in all its branches; has a handsome place for bleaching and drying; she is a first-rate hand at doing up gentlemen's linen and ladies' fine clothes; would take families' washing; will be highly recommended by a family of respectability, where she has been laundress for the last eight years. Everything well done and punctually returned. Is a member of the Established Church.—Address "C.C.," 6, Dorset-place.

MRS. WILLIAM THOMAS respectfully informs her customers that she has reduced the prices of her Stock considerably, and confidently invites the favour of a visit.

A magnificent assortment of Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilette Services; and every description of Glassware always on view.

Her collection of Dresden, Sevres, and Old English Chinas and Bohemian Glass has been pronounced by competent judges to be the finest and largest in Dublin.

The strictest attention will be paid to any orders with which she may be favoured as regards economy and despatch.

Regiments supplied with Badged or Plain Ware on the very best terms.

Clubs and Hotels will find in this Establishment first-class goods, *low prices*, and attention.

Estimates for Balls, Dinners, or other entertainments furnished on a moment's notice.

A quantity of first-class Colza Oil just received.

WILLIAM THOMAS, 11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER. No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 2s 6d each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.

For further information see Doctor Hassall's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient [illegible] yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., &c.

GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and resilvered for mirrors, basins, and shop fronts, &c. WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE

Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The [illegible] great variety, and of the newest style [illegible]

☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres [illegible] Every Article in Table Glass.

A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.

Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.

Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.

Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.

Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.

OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.

ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gunwadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, [illegible]) Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles, &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's, ARTHUR WHITE'S GUNPOWDER OFFICE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE, No. 38, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN. (Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)

☞ A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Dean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company Enfield Rifles, &c.

GAS LIGHTING. Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that every information respecting Gas Lighting, together with Plans and Estimates for Lighting their Mansions, as also Provincial Towns, Colleges, Factories, &c., may be obtained at WILLIAM DANIEL'S, GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

FANCY BIRDS, POULTRY, &c. P. KEARNS begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that he has for sale a large and select collection of German, Belgian, and English Canaries; also, Virginian Nightingales, Nonpareils, Parrots, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrits, which, together with Fancy Cages of all kinds, he is prepared to sell at moderate prices.

☞ Shooting parties supplied with Pigeons on the shortest notice. 11, CANNON-STREET, or PATRICK'S CLOSE, within a few doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

HYDROPATHY.—Not the deleterious Hot-air or Turkish Bath.—(See Dr. Gully on the Water Cure, page 503.)

The nearest Pure Sea Water to Dublin is at the Merrion Hot and Cold Baths, also Water Cure Establishment, where hundreds have been cured of different complaints, and Ladies' Bathing-place at Merrion.

Vapour, Douche, Sitz and Packing Baths, always ready.

The nearest Pure Clean Sea Water to Kingstown is at the Sandycove Baths, Sandycove-avenue, Sandycove, where alone Sea Water can be had uncontaminated by the filthy and abominable sewage of Kingstown.

THOMAS H. BENSON, Proprietor.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and [illegible] effect, the great facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and decay in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.

"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."

Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY EVANS AND Co. 23 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach and in almost every instance [illegible] the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion Billious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public, and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or compensation for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practice of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

IMPORTANT TO THE GENTRY AND THE PUBLIC. ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN SUITS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, WALKING and OFFICE COATS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, SERVANTS' LIVERIES and STABLE DRESS, At B. HYAM'S.

TO ORDER, at MODERATE PRICES, LADIES' RIDING HABITS, At B. HYAM'S.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. NEW DESIGNS IN JUVENILE CLOTHING, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER. CHILDREN'S CAPES AND SUITS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE. OR TO ORDER. BOYS' CAPES AND SUITS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER. YOUTH'S CAPES AND SUITS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER. YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, At B. HYAM'S.

NATIONAL TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished By WILLIAM BRODRICK, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818. TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medalees, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.

Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.

Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.

Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor, WILLIAM BRODRICK, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.

Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN. Post-office orders attended to.

I BEG to announce my return from Paris and London, and having succeeded in obtaining a most elegant assortment of Fancy Gilt, Bronze, and Marble Clocks, all the newest designs of the season, with a great variety of best Geneva and London Watches, Jewellery, &c., which, being quite new and bought for cash, duty free, enables me to offer in selection and price what is rarely seen in this city.

THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker and Jeweller, French Clock Warerooms, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost's.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety. WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as most desirable breakfast beverage.

Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

DUBLIN: W. JACKSON, 9, WESTLAND-ROW.

And liberty to add one or two names as agents when appointed.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The fine weather is the only thing pushing up Funds, and they have gone up gradually. In the general market business has been dull, with very little doing. The principal advance during the week having been in Great Southern and Westerns, which have risen from 111½ 113¼.

To-day the English Funds have receded one eighth but no change took place in our market in consequence, prices remaining nearly at yesterday's figures, and the business being on a limited scale.

In Joint Stock Banking Securities, Bank of Ireland Stock realised last rate, as did also the Shares of the National Bank. Royals advanced to £28, at which price they continued on sale.

In Steampacket Shares there were not any negociations; Atlantics appeared to stand at about last value, and City of Dublin Shares were offering at the recently reduced prices. Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Shares and Dundalk Steams were on sale.

In Mines, Connorrees slightly improved, and Mining Company of Ireland, and Wicklow Copper Mines both realised last rates and closed strongly. The nominal quotations in General Mines were £4½ to £4¾.

Alliance Gas were exchanged at the previous price, and an enhanced rate was tendered for Patriotic Assurance. National Assurance Shares were on sale, and there were offers to buy Grand Canal Stock and Mount Jerome Cemetery Shares.

Cork and Bandon Railway Shares declined one-quarter, and Dublin and Drogheda £25 shares produced par. Dublin and Wexfords closed strongly at last rate, and Midland Halves also realised their previous value, but closed with sellers. The nominal rates in Cork and Passage; were £10½ to £11; in Dublin and Kingstown, £203 to £205, and in South Eastern, £6¼ to £6½. Belfast and Northern Counties, Dublin and Belfasts and Great Southern Stock were on sale; Dundalks, were offering at £13, and Waterford and Limericks at £24.

In Preference Securities, Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were first dealt in, minus the dividend, the price being £4½; Great Southern 4 per cents. closed strongly at an advance of one-quarter per cent., and Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. produced one-half premium; the nominal rates of the 6 per cent. being £10¼ to £10½ (less dividend). The other Preference Shares were unaltered in value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 7.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾
Ditto account, 12th October	93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¾ ⅞
Ditto for account, 12th September	92¾ ⅞
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	237
National Bank	64½
Royal Bank	28
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	66
Mining Company of Ireland	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	—
Ditto Halves	25
Cork and Bandon	12⅞
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	5½
Midland Great Western	54½
Do. Half Shares	26½
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Cork and Bandon 6 per cent. perpetual	4½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98½
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable	80½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	92⅞	92¾
Ditto for Account	93	92⅞	92¾ ⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¾ ⅞	92¾ ⅞	92⅞	92¾ ⅞	92¾ ⅞	92¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞		92¾	92⅞	92⅞	
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 7.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes	93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 4 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54¼ ¼; Caledonians, 94½; Great Northern, 115½; Great Western, —; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111¾ 10¾ ¼; London and North Western, 100¾; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 125½ ¾; South Eastern, 87½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, —; York and North Midland, —; London and South Western, 92¾; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, —; Grand Trunks, 30; North British, —; Great Western, 71½ ¼; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols opened dull at 93⅛ to ¼, declined to sellers at 93⅛, and are now steady and idle at 93 3-16 7-16. Shares very inactive and, prices generally a shade easier, but without any other feature worthy of notice. Canadian steady at about yesterday's rates.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The funds have been without alteration throughout the day. In the Discount market, the demand has again been limited at previous rates. No gold was taken into Bank to-day. In the Railway market to-day, the principal transactions have been in Lancashire and Yorkshire stock, which has been in demand at an advance of three-fourth per cent. The general business was unimportant.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The funds remain dull at yesterday's prices. This was settling day and little other business was done. The market is restrained from improvement by the heaviness of the Paris Bourse, and by the fear of further complications in Italy. British Railway Stocks are firm owing to the good traffic returns. Lancashire and Yorkshire Stock is in chief favour at present, the increase in the receipts being particularly large. The demand for money in commercial channels was brisker to-day, but the best bills were readily met and discounted at 3¾ per cent. and the amount of business at the Bank was moderate.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg and Nottingham, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 94½; Chester and Holyhead, 52¼ 3½; Eastern Counties, 54¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 82; Great Northern, 115½ ¾; Great Northern A, 118 19; Great Western, 71¼; Great Western of Canada, 13¼ ½; Grand Trunk, 7¼ ⅛; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111¾ ½; London and North Western, 100¼ ¾; London and South Western, 92½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 54½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½ 5; North British, 62¼ 3; Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98¼ 9; York and North Midland, 92¾ 3¼. Consols have been inactive all day, opening at 93⅛ to ¼, declining to 93⅛, sellers, and closing, 93⅛ ¼. Shares very inactive, and during the early part of the day dull, at lower prices; but they rallied again towards afternoon, and closed firm in tone at the above rates. Leeds in demand. Canadian steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—Although the weather is very fine the Funds to-day are dull, and yesterday's quotations are barely supported. The progress of events in Naples is watched with some anxiety. Very little business going forward in any class of public securities. British Railway Stocks rather lower.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 7, 3-20 P.M.—A very slight improvement is noticeable on the Bourse, which continued. Rentes closed at 67,95, or 5 centimes higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The continued influx of gold from abroad, for the service of the United Kingdom, is imparting confidence, and the favourable appearance of the weather is giving more tone to trade, and reducing the recent high prices of the necessaries of life. In the English woollen districts an improvement is observable, and at Manchester sellers have become more hopeful, and are to some extent showing more firmness, although the advices from India are still discouraging—the latest accounts from Bombay representing that great sluggishness prevails there in nearly all kinds of business, and that the slight demand noticed last mail for cotton goods has nearly subsided. It also appears that the number of spinning and weaving companies now in course of formation threatens, if carried out, to create quite a revolution in the market for English manufactures. Including one already working at Broach, and one projected at Ahmedabad, the whole of the establishments will represent more than a million sterling of capital, working over 300,000 spindles and 4,000 looms in this presidency.

The dulness which has for some time past existed in the United Kingdom, in the demand for manufactured goods, has been severely felt, and the renewals of bills on the other side of the Channel have, in consequence, been larger in number than would otherwise have been the case; and this is reported to have been especially noticeable in the drapery trade, which must have suffered severely from the unseasonableness of the weather, but the houses engaged in this business have, notwithstanding, held their ground firmly. In the linen trade, however, a firm in England has stopped payment, one of the causes assigned being the stagnation of the last few months, and it is apprehended that a number of small and subordinate firms, both in London and Dundee, will be compelled also to suspend from the failure of the house in question. In the money market comparative ease exists; and in London the demand for accommodation is rather moderate; the general rate there may be put down at 3¼ to 3½ per cent.; and at the Stock Exchange it is difficult to find employment for money on Government securities for short periods at 2 per cent. The Joint Stock Banks, moreover, are full of money, and considerable sums are employed in advances to brokers; and it may be also mentioned, as showing the position of the market, that the country bankers in England are seeing to obtain five and six months' bills. In India money is likewise abundant, and at New York rates for first-class paper range from 6 to 7 per cent.

Wool—There is no change to notice in our market. Rates run from 25s 9d to 27s. The quantity exported for the week ended on Wednesday evening amounted to 116 bales and packs.

Cotton—Market continues steady. Sales from 8,000 to 10,000 bales. At New York prices are also firm.

Leather—Demand improved.

"The two steamers, Edina and Queen, with the first cargoes of new Valencia raisins, were reported here on the 27th ult., five days later than the first arrival last season. A steamer has also arrived at Liverpool. The quality of the new crop is superior to that of 1859. The price opened at 35s per cwt., or 15s, 10s, and 30s per cwt. below the opening prices of 1858, 1859, and 1857, respectively. In 1843, with duty at 15s, it opened at 37s, since when the average has been 47s per cwt. at opening. In that year 10,000 tons of raisins were consumed in this country; last year it exceeded 15,000 tons, after having receded to 9,200 tons in 1857, owing to high prices (56s to 70s). If good keeping quality be received this season, the low price will bring the article into early consumption, an advantage which has been lost for many years past. Consequently importers have been caught with heavy stocks at Christmas in a falling market. The Valencia crop is considerably larger than last year, while that of Turkey fruit is expected to be less. Shipments of the latter may be retarded this season by our low prices, as it is likely that Russia and Austria will be able to pay more. A few new Sultanas have already arrived *via* Liverpool to dealers; price 60s. The clearances of raisins duty paid in August were much lighter than last August, notwithstanding the present low prices. The consumption of the United Kingdom in the first seven months of this year was 4,830 tons, against 4,306 last year, and the exports 3,287 tons, against 2,325. The stock of old Valencia is about 950 tons, against 600 tons in 1859."

Provisions—Butter, 9d to 11d per lb; firkins at Thomas-street butter market, for first quality 98s per cwt; second, 92s; third, 86s. The quantity exported for the week ended on Wednesday amounted to 2,046 firkins, 16 casks, 42 cools, and 1 box.

Bacon, 65s to 76s; short hams, 60s to 68s; fine, 74s to 84s; cheeks, 46s to 48s; American bacon, 60s to 63s per cwt.

Potatoes—Kemps, 4s to 5s 4d.

Coals, 17s 6d to 19s 6d per ton.

Cattle—There is no improvement in the London market; all descriptions on yesterday moved off slowly at Monday's decline. The supply consisted of 1,180 beasts, 13,500 sheep and lambs, 560 calves, and 312 pigs. In Glasgow prices were also on the decline. At our Smithfield market on Thursday nearly the same prices were paid for good meat as were given last week, but there was a decline on inferior qualities of beef and mutton; sheep may be quoted 2s lower; cattle 5s to 7s 6d a head. Beef, 60s to 65s; mutton, 6d to 7½d; veal, 6d to 7½d per lb. The exports from the North Wall for the week ended on Wednesday comprised 3,487 head of cattle, 3,227 sheep, 671 lambs, 357 pigs, and 36 calves.

Grain, &c.—The reports from France represent the markets divided as regards wheat and flour; in some places higher prices being demanded, and in others sales made at a reduction from previous quotations. For oats, however, lower rates are quoted generally. At Paris, wheat seems on the decline, and little business doing in flour; of the new wheat brought to the latter market, some has been in good condition, and the weight runs from 57 to 63lbs. per bushel. From the continuance of favourable weather, the corn markets in the United Kingdom are still on the decline; the advices from Scotland show material reductions as having taken place in Glasgow, Leith, &c., and in several of the English markets the fall in prices has been very considerable, wheat having in one place fallen from 3s to 5s per quarter of 480lbs. At Liverpool, the decline which commenced on Tuesday was followed to-day by a further reduction, wheat being 4d per cental, or nearly 1s per barrel lower, and flour to be had for 1s per sack, and Indian corn for 6d per quarter less money. The reports of this day's London markets show that very little business is passing there, and that buyers are pausing, and difficult to tempt under present circumstances. The falling of prices across the Channel, coupled with the present state of the weather in this country, have made purchasers here indisposed to buy, and at our Corn Exchange to-day there was very little demand, millers appearing, moreover inclined to wait for the new wheat. There was, however, no reduction in the value of old wheat, but old oats were lower by 6d to 1s per barrel, and Indian corn was hardly inquired after. Two samples of new wheat which were at market brought from 28s to 30s; and new barley was sold from 17s to 20s; new bere, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; and new oats, 13s to 15s. The following are the quotations:—White wheat, 36s to 38s; red do, 34s to 35s 6d; old oats, 16s to 17s 6d per barrel; oatmeal, 16s to 18s 6d; bakers' flour, 18s to 21s per cwt.; and Indian corn, 33s 6d to 35s per quarter of 480lbs.

From the 29th ultimo to the 6th instant—both days included—the following were the arrivals at ports of call:—viz., 17 cargoes of wheat, 10 of Indian corn, 2 of barley, 1 of oats, 4 of beans, 2 of rye, and 5 of linseed; and from these ports there have sailed this week—1 vessel containing wheat, for Derry, 1 for New Ross, 2 for Galway, 1 for Newry, and 2 for Dublin.

No foreign grain-laden vessel arrived at our port for the three weeks ended on yesterday, but, as above stated, two cargoes of Indian corn are on their way.

The following were the current prices on yesterday of floating cargoes calling for orders at Queenstown or Falmouth—cost, freight, and insurance to port of destination included:—

Wheat—Berdianski, 56s 6d to 57s 6d; Marianople, 56s 6d to 57s per 492lbs; Taganrog, 55s to 56s; Odessa Ghirka, new, 54s; old, 51s per 492lbs; Sandomirka, 56s to 57s; Polish Odessa, 52s to 54s per 480lbs; Galatz, 52s to 53s; Ibraila, 48s to 49s; Egyptian Said, 44s to 45s; Behara, 41s to 42s per qr.

Indian Corn—Galatz, 34s to 36s; Odessa, 34s to 36s per 492lbs; Ibraila, 32s to 33s; Foxanian, 33s 6d per 480lbs.

Barley—Odessa, 29s to 30s; Danubian and Taganrog, same prices.

Beans—Egyptian, 35s per qr.

Oats—Odessa, 20s 6d to 21s.

Produce—In London the markets generally are steady, with very little change in quotations. For

Sugar, a good demand has been experienced, and prices have advanced about 6d for the week. At auction, Barbadoes sold from 36s 6d to 45s, and other descriptions at 35s 6d to 41s. East Indian sugars in sale met a good competition and were all sold. A large quantity of Mauritius was disposed of, brown bringing 31s 6d to 37s 6d; yellow, 38s 6d to 43s; grainy, 44s to 45s 6d. Bengal grainy brought from 45s 6d to 46s 6d, and Gurpattah date, 43s. Madras native went from 29s 6d to 33s; and grainy at 45s to 45s 6d per cwt.

Coffee—Large supplies have come to sale during the week, and prices were a shade on the decline, but have since improved, with a better demand. Plantation Ceylon realised 68s to 74s 6d for low mid to good mid, and native Ceylon has brought the full value. The former has been to-day selling at stiff rates.

Rice—The demand was dull during the last few days, owing, in some measure, to the improved harvest prospects.

Tea—The public sales, which commenced in London on Wednesday, passed the first day without altering previous quotations, some green teas having sold on that day at full prices, but since then the market has been rather heavy, and blackish leaf congou has declined from ½d to 1d per pound. The prices brought to-day were lower than previous rates.

Saltpetre—Rather firmer; about 1,000 bags sold yesterday afternoon.

Oils—No quotable change.

Tallow—Market quiet. Spot, 52s; last three months, 52s 3d; spring, 52s 6d to 52s 9d.

Respecting the fruit, the following is an extract from the circular of Messrs Wetherby and Company, on the present condition and the prospects regarding that trade.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

Provisions—Spitalfields—There was a fair supply of all kinds of bacon, which met with rather a dull sale at 1s per cwt. reduction on fine, and 1s 6d on middling—prices 65s to 74s to 75s per cwt.; short hams, 62s to 68s; long hams, 78s to 82s to 84s; cheeks, 44s to 46s.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 72s to 76s; old, 68s to 70s; hams, 62s to 66s; old, 60s to 62s. Cheeks, 44s to 46s 8d per cwt. Oats 15s to 16s per barrel. Cool butter 10½d to 11d per lb. Firkins, 90s 0d to 100s per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s4d to 2s 6d. Rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s to 6s 6d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 6s 10d to 7s 0d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 8½d to 11d per lb. Firkins, 80s to 100s per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, Sept. 6.—Firkin butter, first quality, 98s per cwt; second, 92s; third, 86s. Cool butter, 9d to 11d per lb.

Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday—There was a very large supply of every description of stock at market; the demand was dull, and with considerable difficulty sales were effected at a reduction on last week's rates of £1 per head on cattle, and 3s per head on sheep. Notwithstanding this reduction a large quantity remained unsold at mid-day. Beef, 58s to 65s per cwt.; middling, 45s, and upwards; mutton, 6½d to 7½d per lb.; veal, 5d to 7½d. Lambs out of season.

Herrings—Fresh, 15s to 17s per 500.

Oysters—2s 6d to 3s per hundred.

Hay and Straw—A good deal of hay for sale every market day, at from 2s, 3s 4d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 4s to 4s 6d per do.

Potatoes—Owing to an improvement in the weather, there has not been the same anxiety to sell. Harvest work also against sending in; prices 4s to 5s 4d per cwt. for table.

Bread—First quality, 8½d; second ditto, 7½d; third ditto, 7d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 16s 6d to 18s 6d per ton ex ship.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 6th September, 16s 6d per ton. At Dublin market fifteen Whitehaven vessels.

Wool—Wedder, 26s to 26s 6d; hogget, 26s 8d to 27s per 16lbs; no change, but firm.

We have more inquiry, and a few transactions to report, this week, at 25s 6d to 26s 9d per stone of 16lbs. Reports of English markets are better, owing to the improved prospects of the harvest.—GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER.

CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7.

		From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
456	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone..	31 6	38 0	35 5
739	Oats do. 14 stone..	14 0	18 6	16 6
128	Bere do. 16 stone..	14 0	17 0	15 0
—	Barley do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Rape do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
200	Oatmeal cwt 8 stone..	16 0	18 6	17 0

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—SEPT. 1.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	60 11	Oats	28 2	Beans	47 10
Barley	33 3	Rye	40 7	Peas	44 5

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	59 3	Oats	27 1	Beans	46 10
Barley	33 6	Rye	41 9	Peas	42 7

Duty 1s.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 7.—Weather fine. Attendance very thin, and business passing in any description of grain very trifling; prices consequently nominal. Flour trade dull. Norfolk down to 41s.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather fine. Supplies liberal. Wheat—English and foreign are not generally lower, but to press sales less money would have to be taken. Flour not lower than on last day, but the business doing is most trifling. Indian corn very firm. Barley not so lively. Rye wanted for feeding. Peas and beans about as before off stands, but Egyptian beans, c.f.i., are 1s lower than ten days ago. Oats dull, and prices favour buyers.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 7.—Sugar very steady, and 6d dearer for the week. Coffee—better demand. Plantation Ceylon selling at stiff rates. Tea—1,500 packages for sale; about half without reserve, going rather lower than previous rates. Rice quiet; 2,100 bags of Bengal by auction, taken in at 11s 6d to 15s. Saltpetre rather firmer; about 1,000 bags sold yesterday afternoon.

CORN AVERAGES.—Wheat, 7,114 quarters at 60s 7d; barley, 882 ditto, 33s 3d; oats, 3,201 ditto, 28s 2d; rye, 1,13, ditto, 40s 7d; beans, 2,429 ditto, 47s 3d; peas, 179 ditto 44s 5d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 7.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.)—A small attendance. Wheat in slow demand, at a decline of 4d per cental since Tuesday. Flour not looked after, and must be quoted fully 1s per barrel and sack lower. Oats in retail demand at about Tuesday's prices. Not much inquiry for Indian corn at 6d per quarter less money.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, SEPT. 7.—The tone of market is daily gaining strength, spinners being once more well under contract. Demand to day higher, rates and manufactures are beginning likewise to feel the effects of that increased confidence in prices which a favourable change in the weather has at last brought. We are very decidedly better to-day than on Tuesday.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, SEPT. 7.—Wheat dull; old, 3s lower. New in fair supply, but sells slow at irregular prices. Other articles dull.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 7.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 85s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 2,700 in Market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 7.—Red wheat, 26s 0d; barley not quoted; oats, 12s 9d to 16s 6d.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

To-day's market was very scantily supplied with beasts fresh up. The demand, however, for all breeds ruled very inactive, at Monday's decline in value. Sheep, the show of which was moderate, changed hands slowly on former terms. We have to report a dull inquiry for lambs at barely stationary prices. Prime calves were steady, but inferior veal was very dull at previous rates. Pigs were quite as dear as last week, but milch cows command very little attention. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality do, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality do, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown do, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small do, 4s 8d to 5s; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s; lambs, 5s to 6s; suckling calves, 19s to 22s, and quarter-old store pigs, 24s to 31s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,150; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 10,500; calves, 350; pigs, 312. Foreign—Beasts, 730; sheep and lambs, 3,000; calves, 210.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week ..	60s11d	33s 3d	28s 2d	40s 7d	47s10d	44s 5d
Six weeks ..	59s 3d	33s 6d	27s 1d	41s 9d	46s10d	42s 7d
Duties ..	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold ..	7,114	882	3,201	131	2,469	179

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	Ten a.m., Sept. 9.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	One p.m., Sept. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles.	Six p.m., Sept. 9.
America (New York) [G]	Ten a.m., Sept. 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 11.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 12.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 14.
America (New York) [Q]	Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	One p.m., Sept. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 17.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [G]	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails *via* Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m. and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

ROMAN REMAINS.—During the excavations which have been recently made for the construction of a large sewer in the part of the Boulevard Sebastopol near the garden of the Luxembourg, a great number of pieces of vases and pottery which appear to be of a very ancient date have been found. When the foundation of the Palace of the Luxembourg were laid under the Regency of Maria de Medicis, a bronze figure of Mercury about six inches in height, was discovered, and at a later period a head of Cybele in bronze, and several instruments used in sacrifices. The works effected for the enlargement of the Luxembourg in 1837 also brought to light a number of fragments of vases, small statuettes, and Roman tiles which appear to indicate that the present gardens of the Luxembourg were once the site of a Roman camp.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

FRENCH AND BRITISH MODERATER LUAMPS. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. Have an immense assortment of the above in very beautiful designs, and of best workmanship, in Bronze, China, Opal, and Ruby.

Their large Warerooms are stocked with House Furnishing Ironmongery of every description, best quality and moderate price.

Amongst other articles they call particular attention to the following:—London Bronzed Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Electro Plate in every material, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, Table Cutlery warranted, Baths of every shape and description, Japanned Toilette Ware, Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, &c.

J. E. and Co. are agents for Milner's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, and are manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Towns, &c.

34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.

Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON, MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.

They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.

Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.

GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season; And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS. CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.

USEFUL. No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860. I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65. Exd. J. H. Bowin. CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.

BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The purposes of utility arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through high grass and other high crops, and in uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.

Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,

12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET. BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

IT is not pleasant to find oneself seated on a wasp's nest, or in immediate proximity to bees which have lost their queen, or to have placed the hand unconsciously on a hornet's domicile. Nor is the sensation agreeable when a well-meaning person, having proposed a scheme for peace, finds himself saluted on all sides as an unbeliever, a lunatic, a traitor, or a poet. Such, however, is our case. Most innocently and unintentionally we have aroused the *genus irritabile Scotorum*. There are buzzings and pointed stings on all sides of us, and we are to be stung to death with anything but thistledown.

It is all about herrings! common edible herrings! And the way of it was this. We gave a synopsis of a Parliamentary report upon the herring fishery of Scotland, and we wished that the poor people of Erris and Tyrawley, or of the wilds of Donegal, were taught to draw the seine, and take fish of all kinds from the deep at their feet. We alluded to the Duke of Sutherland's vast experiment and its success, and we were rash enough to say that what the Gael could do an Irishman could also do. For this we are accused of misstatement, exaggeration, ignorance, fine writing—which, it seems, is a crime—and poetical imagination, which is worse. The *Northern Ensign*, indeed, the organ, we believe, of the Wick fishermen, tells us that none but a Dublin writer could have penned such poesy—a compliment, we are sorry to say, we do not deserve.

It appears that though the Duke of Sutherland's experiments began so early as 1805, and were continued for nearly thirty-five years, they are looked upon in two different lights by Scotchmen and Scotch writers. Some assert that no scheme more benevolent was ever devised; others say it led to eviction, removal, loss of home, and "burning of the heather." Our quiet observation about Erris and Tyrawley led a Scotch gentleman, with an utterly unpronounceable name, to imagine that we advocated the immediate eviction of the poor people of Erris. They were to be driven to the sea and compelled to fish as best they could without lines or boats, and their potato patches were to be devoted to sheep feeding. All this is really imagination. There is not a word ever written by us counselling any eviction, or cottier-burning, or setting the heather on fire. And it strikes us that there must be some other motive on the part of Scotch fishermen, for all this vituperation, than philanthropic benevolence towards the peasantry of Erris and Tyrawley. But, in their anxiety to overwhelm us, they prove that a very large number of Scotsmen have thought as we thought respecting the migration of the Duke of Sutherland's tenantry. Seven different Scotch authorities are mentioned by one opponent, and six others, including Mrs. Beecher Stowe, by another, as the sources of our mistake. We ought to have, then, some authority on our side. Until we perused this list of writers, we were afraid, in the face of such an onslaught, that as we had followed Scotch authority in our article, we had fallen into a mistake. However, we had not used one of the works mentioned by our critics. We had simply taken the Reports of the Fisheries of Scotland, presented to Parliament, the Report on Scottish Poor, and—the "Statistical Account of Scotland," a book, we are led to believe, of the very highest authority. In number 30 of that Scotch periodical, edited by Scotsmen, will be found everything, and much more, that we stated respecting the Scotch Fisheries and the migration.

But No. 30 of the "Statistical Account of Scotland" contains a sentence or two which we must, for the benefit of the *Northern Ensign*, beg to reprint, premising that the description struck us as graphic, very poetical, and highly suggestive. We tamed down the poetry, pruned the luxuriance of the verbiage, and presented two of the ideas, in our humble style, before our readers. We are told that no one could write with such exaggeration, or such a vein of poetry, except a Dublin writer. Hear, then, the grave, prosaic, statistical Scotchman:—

"The boats used in this parish may contain from 30 to 50 crans or barrels (for both are nearly alike) of herrings; and it is difficult to say which of the sights is most pleasingly interesting to a stranger, that of beholding on a fine evening the whole coast, as far as the eye can reach, covered with human beings in their little barks, as they issue forth from every creek, and disperse in different directions, full of life, or that of attending at one of the stations in the morning, and witnessing the return of 40, 60, or 100 boats, all crowding into one creek, most of them, perhaps, laden with fish to the gunwale, and then the scene of bustle and animation that succeeds and continues till night! And, what ought not to be omitted, as being still more delightful to a seriously contemplative mind, it is not unusual, where there are boats having individuals of acknowledged piety, for the crew to engage in worship after shooting their nets. On these occasions a portion of a psalm is sung, followed with prayer, and the effect is represented as truly solemn and heart-stirring, as the melodious strains of the Gaelic music, carried along the surface of the waters (several being similarly engaged), spread throughout the whole fleet."—*New Statistical Account of Scotland*, No. xxx. p. 102.

May we ask, which is the most poetical, the Scotsman's version or ours? If there be exaggeration, who is guilty of it? If all this be a misrepresentation, we trust the *Northern Ensign* will be kind enough to attribute it to his own countrymen, and to a publication coming from Scotland, and pronounced by other Scotchmen to be of the very highest authority. But the Sutherland quarrel we leave to the Scotch, and will have nothing to do with it. There are numerous and very angry combatants on both sides of the question. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and we would rather remain aloof, and let the belligerents fight it out in their own country. We used the Sutherland experiment, according to our Scotch lights, merely as an illustration. The case of Erris and Tyrawley is not affected by it one way or other. We find a noble-hearted and patient race, generous in hospitality of their poor means, and willing to earn when earn they can, reduced almost to starvation every bad season. They cultivate small patches of oats in the hollows, there are some straggling ears of barley on the hill sides, and they have a plot of potatoes—sadly treacherous helps—about their poor tenements. It is a struggle with these people to live from year to year, and the result is, that when there is an appearance of a hard season, as there was this spring, they sell their cattle, or their right to the "bit of ground," and the young and able proceed to America, leaving the old and feeble, not to the poor-house—the peasantry of Erris and Tyrawley have a horror of that—but to the kindness and charity of those who are as poor as themselves.

Is it a crime to wish that these poor people had stout sea-boats, good nets, and sound tackling, to draw out of the mine below them treasures which nature has so lavishly placed within their reach? Are these people sentenced by political economists or professed patriots to witness, as they starve, Scotch, Cornish, and Wexford boats gathering in a rich harvest from the ocean? It is well to talk of self-exertion and self-dependence, when men are once set afoot and working. What can be done by the poor who have nothing? We think it better and wiser to spend thirty or forty thousand pounds to establish the South and West Fisheries of Ireland than to waste the same sum in snuff-boxes for ambassadors, dinners to diplomatic personages, or the other fripperies stated nakedly in the Civil service estimates. The Scotch Fisheries were helped originally, and so shall ours be if "fine writing" can effect it. We begin to think that herring fishing must be a lucrative trade, when those who monopolise it are able to procure the services of so many angry writers.

WE wish to direct the attention of those who love the Church and her antiquities to the sermon to be preached to-morrow, in aid of the restoration of St. Audoen's Church. A more interesting ecclesiastical monument does not exist. If this church had been in England, there would have been county meetings, addressed by peers, landowners, and members of Parliament, and the columns of the *Times* would have borne witness to the love of the people for "the Old Church." The liberality of a few has made up the sum of £100, and it is astonishing how much has been effected for this small sum. There is a memorial window, not presented by friends after death, but by one who venerates the structure during life. The Norman font, the oldest, we believe, in Ireland, has been repaired and placed in its proper position. The quaint effigies of Lord Portlester and his Lady, as also the time-worn monument of a Bishop of Kildare, have been placed in the porch. Other improvements have been made, and the mural monuments, abounding in figures, have been cleansed from the whitewash of three centuries. But still the beautiful chapel of Lord Portlester remains unroofed. The tombs are irregular and broken. St. Anne's Aisle is a mass of ruin. If the Roman Catholics acquired possession of this building, in six months they would have the aisle, opened and roofed in, and the whole building formed into the largest, as well as the most interesting place of worship in Ireland. What has been effected with a small sum is a guarantee that further contributions will be carefully expended. We put it to the Protestant feeling of our people, is it worthy of them to refuse to help in restoring a church full of historical and ecclesiastical memories? The letter of "Old Mortality," in our columns, will give those who are unacquainted with the place some idea of its great antiquity; while the advertisement of the sermon will show what has been done, and what it is hoped the liberality of the Protestants of Dublin will enable the Rector to accomplish.

How many Irish paupers who have worked and toiled in England, while they could, are annually deported to Ireland by the charitable officials of English Poor Houses? Here is a folio book will answer the question. It is a Report on "Poor Removal," moved for by Mr. Hennessy. It contains 36 folio pages of closely-printed names, containing on an average 90 names per page. In other words, 3,240 poor people were deported on the decks of steamers to the quays of Dublin, or other ports, to find their way home as best they could. We meet, in a foot-note here and there, the name of ominous office—it is that of the "Contractor for the Removal of Paupers." The sick, worn-out, feeble, the very young or the very old, are made the subject of a contract. Little mercy can be expected in such a case. There is great variety as respects the nature of the supply given to the pauper on removal. A man who has to make his way to Ballinagarry, in Tipperary, is landed in Dublin, with two shillings to pay the expenses of his journey. Edward M'Nalty, however, has 2s. 6d. to bring him from Belfast to Tyrone. The authorities of Plymouth give no money whatever; they merely place the pauper on board ship, to sink or swim. In Durham they are very liberal. Jane Lenigan received £3 11s. 6d. to bring her from Belfast to the County of Down, and Denis Toole £3 1s. to bring him from Dublin to Wicklow. *Was this large sum given as a bribe to induce these paupers to forfeit their right of residence?* From Huntingdon, Anne Thornbury is landed in Dublin with 10s. to go where she will. The people of Bristol give no supply, though some of their deported paupers have a long distance to travel. But what shall we say of Liverpool? John Murray, his wife, and four children, receive three shillings to support them on their journey from Dublin, and there are above 1,000 paupers who are supplied with 6d. each, to carry them from Dublin to Cork, Waterford, Carlow, Limerick, or Londonderry. One poor woman, indeed, with four children, received 3s. 6d. to carry her from Dublin to Sligo! The West Derby Guardians appear to be sometimes very liberal and sometimes very niggardly in their allowances. Thus Ann Palmer received £4 15s. 11d. to carry her from Dublin to Galway; while Eliza Graham received but £1 0s. 6d., although she had four children, and Bryan Doran had only 2s. 2d. to carry him to Wexford. What is the reason of this difference? Is the removal of a pauper likely to secure a residence, or with a legal title to one, made the subject of long bargaining, and are some induced to part with their right by a sturdy officer for 10s., while others procure £4 11s. 11d. for the forfeiture? By the addition of a return from Wales, the number of paupers deported to Ireland is increased to 2,859, of whom 812 were children. We think that few imagined that such an army of poor was annually banished from England, and that in, at least, half the cases, the sums given them on landing amounted to but 6d. each.

We leave these facts without further comment; they are eminently suggestive in themselves. In truth, the generosity of the English Poor Law officials may be estimated by the fact, that £128 12s. 1d. was all that was bestowed for travelling expenses on 2,859 persons.

The *Times* on the Revenue:—

The Inland Revenue reports,* which we publish elsewhere, supplies, on the whole, satisfactory evidence of the increasing prosperity of the country. The income-tax department is the one to which people in general will turn first as that which most directly interests them, and, at the same time, contains the largest and most comprehensive test of the condition of the nation. They will be glad to see, then, the growth of national capital which has taken place under Schedule A in the last two years, since which date the assessed property under this schedule has increased more than a million, the increase being accounted for by the additional number of houses which have been built, and by the improvement of railway and mining property. The improvement under Schedule D is, we are sorry to say, nothing remarkable. London, indeed, shows in the assessment of its trade profits an increase of £688,000, Manchester gains £25,000, Salford £36,000, and Leeds £148,000; but Liverpool has lost since the last assessment, £334,000, Hull, 84,000., Newcastle £97,000, Bradford £79,000, and Wakefield £22,000. The net increase on the whole trading area of the country is only £77,000. The Commissioners allude to that painful subject—the evasion of income-tax, "which under Schedule D must be very considerable." They also inform us that they have recently proposed a scheme for the rigorous enforcement of the tax, which has not met with a hearty response from the nation. This is not much to be surprised at, and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue resign themselves philosophically to the evident want of enthusiasm which prevails on this subject. The substitution, "which might soon be made compulsory," of Government officers in lieu of the present parochial officers for assessing and collecting the income-tax was "suggested to them;" they found upon examination extraordinary difficulties attaching to the working of the plan, and to test the probable success of it they laid it before the local commissioners throughout the country, to see how far it would be acceptable to those authorities:—"Answers have been received up to the present time from 550 divisions out of 693, and we regret to state, not only that the majority of the commissioners are averse to any change, but that the terms in which that opinion is conveyed are so strong and decisive as to lead to the conclusion that any measures of this kind would encounter the most vehement opposition in Parliament." Under these circumstances, the Commissioners do not press the change. The income-tax must take the consequences of the character of the tax. It passes through Parliament with facility enough, because it is a most convenient Chancellor of the Exchequer's tax; the public can do nothing indoors, but when the tax comes down into the country the public has little to say to it. The wheels of collection then drive heavily, and the administration of the tax is clogged with those convenient imperfections which, in the hands of the unscrupulous, reduce it to a practical and tolerable impost.

The report shows a steady increase in the revenue from spirits during the past year. The Act which raised the duty on Scotch and Irish spirits from 3s. 8d. and 2s. 8d. per gallon to 8s. reduced enormously the consumption of spirits in those two countries, the consumption falling in Ireland from more than eight millions of gallons to between five and six millions, and in Scotland from something over seven millions to something over five millions. This lowest mark, however, reached, the consumption has ever since steadily advanced, including in the year ending March 31, 1859, more than nine millions of gallons upon the whole country, and in the succeeding year more than ten millions. The French treaty has wholly changed the Excise position of the distillers in this country, and the report goes at some length into the regulations which were necessary to be adopted in order to place the English distiller on a par with the French. The complaint against the twopenny surtax, as altogether inadequate for this purpose, is admitted as just by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, who are obliged to confess that the Excise regulations "increase the cost of manufacture of spirits by a sum of not less than 5½d. per gallon, while the mode in which the duty is calculated by the officers of Customs abroad gives an advantage to the foreign distiller of 4d per gallon, so that the full claim of the distillers could not have been met by a smaller differential duty than 9½d." This deficiency of the surtax is supplemented by the withdrawal of various prohibitions by which the distiller has been hitherto clogged, and the removal of which is calculated to be, on the whole, equal to the claimed addition to the surtax. These removed prohibitions are, one "against grinding malt with stones," another against the sale and use of distillery yeast, and others; besides which a larger allowance is made, in laying on the duty, for waste in warehouse and spirits lost by accident. These alterations have been embodied in a Consolidated Distillery Bill, which will be proposed to Parliament. The Commissioners consider that the exposure of the home distiller to Continental competition is quite a different thing from the admission of the Colonial distiller to the home market by the Act 11th and 12th of Victoria; colonial rum, which is the principal product of the colonial distilleries, not being of a kind suited to the home demand, and so not entering into competition with the home manufacture, while German, Dutch, and Belgian spirits are extracted from materials similar to those in use here, the spirit extracted from wine having, moreover, a peculiarly fine taste, and therefore being a favourite article.

The experiments recently made upon different new materials for distilling obtain a notice in the report. All legal obstacles will be removed to the use of rice as a material, should it be found to answer. Out of twelve experimental distilleries allowed to experiment upon roots, four only have worked, and one has become bankrupt. This new material has disappointed expectation, only giving an average of 11 gallons per ton. The difficulties, too, in the subjugation of the material have proved greater than was expected, only 36 tons being distilled per week where 20 per day was the original calculation. Methylated spirit has increased by more than 120,000 gallons, to the great delight of fashion and the accession of brightness and purity to the colour of ladies' dresses.

The consumption of malt has advanced continually since 1855, part of it being due to the increased duty on spirits; nor does the report anticipate any serious diminution from the admission of French wines, which will interfere with spirits rather than with beer. The increase of bushels charged with duty since last Excise year is nearly 2,000,000. We may notice a remarkable improvement and advance of skill in the cultivation of hops. "The yearly average quantity grown in the ten years ending 1854 was not quite 36,000,000lb." Twelve thousand acres have been since the latter date *withdrawn* from the growth of hops, yet the five years subsequent produced nearly a double annual harvest of hops—61,000,000lb. The exports of our breweries, distilleries, and hop-fields figure as a not unimportant branch of our export trade, besides the products of our manufactories, which are often alone thought of in considering England as an exporting country. The preceding year has seen exported more than 2,000,000 gallons of spirits to France, Austria, and elsewhere; nearly 650,000 barrels of beer, and 550,000lb. of British-grown hops—all these sets of figures being considerable advances upon the figure of the year before. The new alterations in the Stamp Duties may be described as combining a reduction of duty with a much larger area of application of the duty. Nothing can be done without a stamp now. A letter to your banker by post must have a stamp on it, if you tell him to send you money; of course, a check to yourself handed over the counter must have the same. A copy of a register of birth, death, or marriage, must have a penny stamp on it, if it is to serve as a certificate. All orders for delivery of goods from warehouses, if the delivery is to another person must have the same. The regulations guard against all evasion. The report is interesting not only from the general measures it notices, but from the full details into which it goes, and to which we shall take another opportunity of referring.

* For an abstract of which, see our (IRISH TIMES') third page.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. SPIRIT DUTIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday.

The fourth report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for the year ended on the 31st March, 1860, shows an increase of Excise duties from Ireland to the extent of £397,895, as compared with the year ended 31st March, 1859. These receipts are made up from the items of game certificates, licences, malt, paper, and spirits, home made, on each of which an increase has accrued. The duties on game certificates increased from £12,228 in 1859, to £13,047 in 1860, on licences from £126,041 to £127,984 on malt from £275,670 to £342,898 on paper from £51,387 to £55,936, and on spirits, home made, from £2,364,996 to £2,687,352, and on the total, from £2,830,322, to £3,227,217. As on the 31st March, the operations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were still in an infant state, there is no opportunity afforded in these receipts of judging of the effect of his financial scheme. In the article of home-made spirits, the revenue recovered from the decrease which had been returned for the years ending 31st March, 1858 and 1859. It was remarkable that the increase of duty, introduced by successive Chancellors on Irish spirits in 1853, 1854, and 1855 had no depreciating effect on the revenue, as far as this article of consumption was concerned; whereas the return for the year 1857, when no change was made, and for 1858 when an increase of 1s. 10d. duty was imposed, showed a decrease in the receipts. In the receipts on account of stamps, Ireland contributed for 1858, £91,313; and for 1859, £89,406 on stamps for deeds, or a decrease of £1,907; on probates of wills, &c., for 1859, £82,180, as compared with £83,411 for 1858; on receipts for 1859, £29,415, being a decrease of £1,231 compared with 1858. In silver and gold plate, the receipts for 1858 were £1,369, and for 1859, £1,245. With these exceptions, an increase of revenue has been derived from stamps to the extent of £777. The stamps on newspapers for 1858 were £22,554, and for 1859, £22,967. The property and income tax amounted, for Ireland, in 1858, to £536,875, and in 1859 to £732,271. The profits of trade, on which the income tax was charged, increased to the amount of £77,000 in the year, from £4,510,000 in 1858, to £4,587,000 in 1859. The legacy duty (Ireland) shows a decrease of £5,258 for the year, counterbalanced, however, by an increase of £7,485 in succession duty.

As the item of spirits is a large one in home manufactures, and several deputations from Ireland having waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer this spring, in connexion therewith, we give at length the report under this head:—

The large amount of duty received in the last quarter is not entirely to be ascribed to increased consumption. Great quantities were taken out of bond under the supposition that an addition to the duty would form one of the financial measures of the Government. The effect of this anticipation, probably to the extent of £150,000, has consequently been felt in the succeeding quarter by a decrease of duty as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The regulations under which this branch of the revenue is secured have, for several years, been undergoing various modifications, in order to adapt them to improvements in the process of distillation, and to facilitate the commercial transactions of persons engaged in the spirit trade. During the past year, however, remarkably few changes were required, and the only one worth mentioning was the new scale of allowances which your lordships sanctioned in August last for the waste of spirits in bonded warehouses, and which promised to afford a satisfactory solution to a confessedly difficult question.

When it became known, early in the present year, through the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that, according to the terms of the recent commercial treaty with France, foreign spirits would be admitted for consumption into the United Kingdom at a rate of duty equal to that on British spirits, and a surtax equivalent to the loss and hindrance caused to the home distiller by the excise restrictions, considerable alarm was felt by distillers, more especially as the treaty fixed the amount of the surtax at twopence per gallon, which the distillers considered wholly inadequate as a compensation for the peculiar disabilities under which they carry on their manufacture.

The surtax named in the treaty was the same in amount as that charged by the Act 11 and 12 Vict. c. 60, on colonial spirits. Originally, however, the differential duty on such spirits was 1s. 6d. per gallon, 1s. 4d. being on account of Excise restrictions on home-made spirits. This difference was gradually reduced; first, by an increase of the duty on British spirits in 1841, and afterwards by reductions in the duty on colonial spirits.

The last reduction was made in pursuance of a recommendation by a committee of the House of Commons on sugar and coffee planting in 1848; but it is only fair to the distillers in this country to state that it was in opposition to their views, and to the estimates which they submitted to the committee.

The encouragement thus given to colonial spirits was not, however, followed by any injury to the home distillers, whose acquiescence, indeed, in the measure, is to be attributed to their knowledge that the consequences to them were not to be apprehended. For it must be borne in mind, that over and above the differential duty of 2d. per gallon, the importers of colonial spirits had to bear the expense of a very long voyage; and that rum, the only spirit imported from the colonies, is not of a kind suited to the general demand, and does not, in fact, enter into competition with British corn spirit, the basis for the manufacture of gin.

With regard to spirits made on the Continent, the case is very different. Besides the spirit distilled from wine, which, on account of its flavour, has a high value, large quantities of spirits are made in Germany, Holland, and Belgium, from materials similar to those used in this country. But the rates of duty chargeable abroad are very considerably lower than in the United Kingdom, and the fiscal restrictions under which the manufacture is conducted are consequently of little moment. The cost, too, of transport from the neighbouring districts of the Continent is not greater than that between many places in the United Kingdom.

Immediately, therefore, on the treaty becoming known, deputations of distillers from the several parts of the United Kingdom waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and upon this board, in order to explain their case, and to obtain a proper adjustment of the duties.

We must do these gentlemen the justice to say, that nothing could be more fair and reasonable than the mode in which they conducted the discussions which ensued.

We were obliged to admit that the regulations of this department alone increased the cost of manufacture of spirits by a sum of not less than 5½d. per gallon. There was also a claim on the part of the distillers to be compensated for certain advantages given to foreign spirits by the mode in which the duty is calculated by the officers of customs, which was reckoned at 4d. per gallon in favour of the importer. The full claim of the distillers, therefore, would not have been met by a smaller differential duty than 9½d.

In obedience to the directions which we received, we immediately addressed ourselves to the revision of our regulations, in order so to modify them as to reduce their restrictive operation upon the manufacturer to the lowest point, and we finally agreed to make the following changes in the law, viz.:—To abolish the prohibitions against grinding malt with stones; against the use and sale by the distiller of yeast produced at his distillery; against the continuous running of common stills; to give up the annual balance account;

To make a larger allowance for waste in warehouse, and to give greater facilities for obtaining remission of duty on spirits lost by accident; to remove certain restrictions which increased the expense of making malt for distillery purposes.

By making these concessions, we considered the Excise restriction on the manufacture of spirits reducible to an amount represented in money by 2d. per gallon in the case of plain spirits, and 3d. in that of rectified or compounded spirits.

The distillers and rectifiers having established these facts naturally considered that they had a claim to some allowance on exporting their spirit, in order that they might compete with foreign distillers in colonial and other markets.

Allowances to the extent of 2d. per gallon on plain spirits, and 3d. on compounded spirits, when exported, were consequently granted, by a resolution of the House of Commons on the 5th March; and in order to protect the revenue from any diminution by this concession, an additional duty of 1d. per gallon was imposed on all spirits distilled in the United Kingdom. In this respect there can be no doubt that the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a bargain highly favourable to the revenue, while the exporters of spirits were placed upon a very satisfactory footing.

The alterations in the existing laws which we agreed to recommend, together with others which have subsequently been considered admissible, have been embodied in a Consolidated Distillery Bill, which was in a state of preparation, and to which reference was made in a former report.

The increased consumption during the past year has been nearly uniform throughout the United Kingdom, although, as might be expected, it has been more marked in England. In Scotland and Ireland the rapid rise in the rate of duty chargeable had at first the effect of diminishing the consumption very considerably. In Scotland, in 1852, when the duty was 3s. 8d. per gallon, the consumption was 7,172,987 gallons; in 1858, when the duty was 8s., it had fallen to 5,637,056. In Ireland, in 1852, with a duty of 2s. 8d., the consumption was 8,208,256; in 1858 it had fallen under the 8s. duty to 5,636,912. These are the lowest points reached, and as an improvement has now commenced there is every reason to expect that it will be maintained in future years.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, SEPT. 5.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left the Castle yesterday morning on an excursion, attended by Lady Churchhill and General the Hon. C. Grey.

The Prince and Princess of Leiningen took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and left the Castle for Blair Castle.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, on Tuesday evening, from Paris, and will shortly leave London to join the Duke and family circle assembled at Dunrobin Castle, N.B.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived in London on Tuesday evening from Folkestone, where they have been sojourning for the last six weeks, on their way to Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon.

The Marquis of Abercorn is at present at his princely residence, Baronscourt, and busily employed superintending improvements on his extensive estates. Viscount Hamilton, M.P., has returned to Baronscourt from a tour of visits to his constituents in the county of Donegal, and Lord Claud and Lord George Hamilton have gone for a few days to Caledon Hill and Colebrook.

THE EARL OF RODEN.—We are sure that it will afford unbounded gratification to the numerous friends of this highly-esteemed nobleman to learn that the indisposition from which he suffered was of a temporary character, and that he is now convalescent.

Lord Naas and suite arrived yesterday evening in Belfast, per Royal Consort, from Glasgow, via Ardrossan.

Lord and Lady Clermont have arrived at the Annesley Arms Hotel, Newcastle, county Down, from Ravensdale Park, Louth.

The Lord Chancellor and his family have removed from Hazelbrook to 1, Victoria-place, Kingstown.

Lady Milford left London on Thursday, to visit the Earl of Wicklow, at his lordship's seat in this county.

Lord John Manners, M.P., is making a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Lord Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait left Fulham Palace, on the 4th inst., to be the guests of Albert Way, Esq., at Wonham, near Reigate, and of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Addington Park, Surrey, and for a short tour in the Isle of Wight, previously to leaving London and the neighbourhood, about the 15th instant, for some weeks.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas and Lady Esmonde have returned to Johnstown Castle, Wexford, from the residence of the Earl and Countess of Granard in Dublin.

The Lord Justice of Appeal, Mrs. Blackburne, Mrs. Daniell and suite have left Rathfarnham Castle for the Marine Hotel, Bray.

Isaac Cornock, Esq., has left Cromwell's Fort for the Highlands.

Herr Elsner has arrived from the continent.

ANGLESEY ARMS HOTEL, KINGSTOWN.—Recent Departures—Hon Mrs Kenyon, Miss Kenyon and suite, for the Palace, Armagh; Judge Espinasse, Colonel Mant, and Mr Mant, Mr and Mrs Wilson, Mr Lefroy, M P; Mrs Lefroy, family and suite, Mr Hurley, Mrs Hurley and family, Mrs Bell, Mr and Mrs Barnes, Mr and Mrs Boyes, and Mr Boyes, Mr and Mrs Hoyle, Mrs General Holles, Mr and Mrs Wilson, Mr and Mrs Wilks, Dr Carte and Mrs Carte, Mr and Mrs Trant and suite, Mr and Mrs Worthington, Mrs Wilmington and family, Mr and Mrs Harris, Mrs Hexter, Mrs Shaw, and the Messrs Shaw, Mr and Mrs Hoyle and family, Mr. Barron, Mr Custis, Mr Charley, Mr Taaffe, William Nugent Smith, Rev Mr O'Hanlon, Mr Barton, Scots Cameronians; Mr Greenfield, Major Mayne, Mr Fox, Mr Busby, Mr Stewart, Messrs Pattison, Mr Custis, Dr Tayleur, Mr Locke, Mr Osgood, Mr Scorell, Mr Gannon, Mr La Touche, Mr Singleton, Mr Jackson, Commissary-General Wybault. Sojourning—Lady Naas, family and suite, Dr Williams (Inspector-General Army Medical Department for Ireland), Mrs Williams, family and suite, Major Charters, Mrs Charters, Mrs Stewart, Rev Mr Fitzgerald and Mrs Fitzgerald, Mr D W Cruise and Mrs Cruise, Miss Eleanor Hawkeshaw, Mr and Mrs Raymond, Mr O'Brien Butler, Mr Ryan, Mr Weldon, Mr Maxwell, Mr Wyley, Mr Fraser, and Mr Montgomery.

SOPLAW'S MARINE HOTEL, WICKLOW.—Recent Departures:—Captain and Mrs. Meyler, family, and suite; Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Croker, Mrs. Browne, and Miss Giles; Colonel and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. Talbot, family, and suite; Mr. G. Brunette and friend; Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle, A. Fowler, Esq., Mrs. Fowler, Miss Fowler, and suite. The following are still residing at the hotel:—Mrs. Austin, Miss Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Sagar, the Miss Johnstones, Colonel Cole, Captain Cooper, Mr. and Miss Kieass.

The Church.

The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, formerly assistant-master of Eton College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Peter's, Hammersmith, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Arundell.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Blakeney, of Birkenhead, is to preach in St. Mary's Church to-morrow, at the evening service, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The Army.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that captains having brevet rank as field officers, at present holding certain staff situations, as pointed out by the eighth clause of the Royal Warrant of the 14th October, 1858, are permitted to count their services in those situations towards the rank of colonel; but no captain holding brevet rank of field officer, who may in future be appointed to such situations, will be allowed to count his services in them towards the rank of colonel.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. C. G. M'Grigor, to the Formidable; William Barrett, master, to the Sanspareil; and ... second class assistant-engineer, to the Colo...

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

SARDINIAN INTERVENTION.

The *Debats* mentions in a report that Count Cavour has given Cardinal Antonelli to understand that any movement of the Pontifical troops beyond the frontiers of the Roman States would be considered an act of intervention, and that Piedmont would, in such cases, think itself justified in occupying the Marches.

Three of the Ministerial journals of Turin contain leaders on Lamoriciere's order of the day, in which he threatens with pillage the towns that may revolt. They say that the Piedmontese Government cannot leave without protection Italian populations exposed to the assault of a foreign force.

The Turin correspondent of the *Debats* cannot believe in the existence of this order of the day, so contrary to the French character.

SARDINIA AND LAMORICIERE'S ARMY.

The Paris letter in the *Daily News* says that unless the Pope, yielding to the demand of Piedmont, at once dismisses Lamoriciere and his bands, they will probably be attacked immediately by a Sardinian army, with Victor Emmanuel in person at its head.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY.—The Royal Mail steamer Persia, Captain Judkins, arrived off the harbour at 10 a.m., and landed all mails, except those for Liverpool. She brings 67 first-class passengers and 445,320 dollars in specie. The Persia left New York on the afternoon of the 29th, making the run to Queenstown in eight days and a half. The Novia Scotian had arrived out. The Persia passed the America on the 1st, and the packet ship Neptune, bound West, on same day.

At Havana the sugar market was firm, while freights were brisk, and vessels were scarce.

At Matanzas the sugar market was dull, owing to the scarcity of vessels and discouraging accounts from the north.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

MONTREAL, AUG. 29.—A grand ball was given to the Prince of Wales on Monday night, which excels anything of the kind ever attempted before. The Prince, with his suite, was present, and participated warmly in the pleasures of the occasion. The cost of the affair was over 40,000 dollars. A torchlight procession took place last evening, also an operatic concert, at which appeared Patti and other New York artistes. The New York Committee have had a conference, and he has accepted a ball, which will take place on the 12th.

The Prince of Wales visited Aberbrook, Hyacinth, and Lennoxville yesterday; started to-day for Ottawa; and was to visit Boston about 14th October.

THE PRESIDENCY.

General Houston had declined the candidature for the Presidency, and urged union of the Conservatives against Lincoln.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Several fresh cargoes of Africans had been recently landed in Cuba, and the traffic was evidently as active as ever.

The Parana, which arrived at Galway this morning, brings 90 passengers and mails. She made the run from St. John's in 5 days 22 hours.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 31ST.—The Africa had arrived out, and the Nova Scotian at Farther Point. City of Baltimore arrived at New York on 27th. The Parana passed the Vigo on the 27th.

Advices from Matanzas are to 22nd, and Havana to 23rd. News is unimportant. The sanitary condition both of Havana and Matanzas was excellent for the season.

The movements of the Spanish fleet on the coast of Mexico caused considerable speculation, and a hostile demonstration upon Vera Cruz was regarded as by no means improbable.

HONDURAS.—The Star of the West brings some additional intelligence from Central America. The Government of Honduras has notified to the other Central Governments of the movements of Walker, and asserts its determination to use every means within its power to repel the invader.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAILS.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The steamship Jura arrived in Lough Foyle at seven this morning. She took about 80 passengers, supplementary mails, and latest telegrams, on board at six p.m., and steamed out for Quebec immediately. All well.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

At the half-yearly meeting the report was adopted, and a dividend declared in conformity with its recommendations. The chairman stated that during the last two months the receipts were the largest they ever had. A resolution was agreed to, approving of the offer of the French Government for the establishment of a line between Newhaven and Dieppe.

QUEENSTOWN SHIPPING.

Arrived—Boanerges, London, for Auckland; Marchiena Orestano, Indian Queen, Dublin; Adelfide, Taganrog and Falmouth, Cork; Alma, Odessa and Falmouth, Cork; Kangaroo, s.s., Liverpool, New York, and proceeded. Off—Aquator, Callao, Lady Hamilton, Africa, went to Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegrams from Cornwall yesterday morning announce an advance of £5 in the standard for copper, which is equal to 7s. per ton on the ore.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—3 to 1 agst Thormanby (offered); 7 to 2 agst Wizard (offered—taken 4 to 1); 5 to 1 agst Sabreur (offered); 7 to 1 agst Umpire (offered); 8 to 1 agst St Alban's (offered); 11 to 1 agst Sweetsauce (offered); 40 to 1 agst High Treason; 50 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway (taken); 50 to 1 agst Tom Bowling (taken).

Great Yorkshire Handicap—100 to 8 agst Chere Ami (taken); 100 to 8 agst Gladiolus (taken); 100 to 7 agst Conscript (taken); 100 to 7 agst Moorhen (taken); 100 to 6 agst Adam Bede (taken); 100 to 6 agst Comforter (taken); 100 to 6 agst Starke (taken); 20 to 1 agst Feodrowna (taken); 20 to 1 agst Chance Shot; 20 to 1 agst Wambra (taken).

CHATHAM RACES.

Medway Stakes—Gentle, 1st; Boiardo, 2nd. 8 ran.
Kent Stakes—Tame Deer, 1st; Gibraltar, 2nd; Winkfield, 3rd. 5 ran.
Handicap Sweepstakes—Sovereign, 1st; Stanley, 2nd; Fanscombe, 3rd. 8 ran.
Handicap Hurdle—Dove, 1st; Egbert, 2nd. 3 ran.
Nursery—Wee Polly, 1st; Blemish, 2nd; Necromancer, 3rd. 7 ran.
Members' Plate—Rara Avis, 1st; Gem, 2nd; Remunerator, 3rd. 4 ran.

SCOTS' CHURCH, LOWER GLOUCESTER-STREET.—We would direct attention to sermons advertised to be preached in the above-mentioned church, on Sunday next, by the Rev. Mr. Waters, of Newtownards, at 12 o'clock noon, and at 7 p.m.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Last Wednesday evening, at the third of the special religious services held weekly in the Metropolitan Hall for united Christian worship, the Rev. Alexander King, Brighton, was the preacher. The Rev. J. Davis, London, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, was also present, and gave an address on the religious revivals on the Continent. A number of clergymen belonging to different religious denominations within the city were also present on the platform. The service was commenced by the Rev. Thomas Scott giving out an appropriate hymn, after which Mr. King engaged in prayer, and next read a Scripture lesson from the 2nd chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews. He took his text from the 3rd verse of the same chapter, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" He commenced with an apropos and personally explanatory introduction, and then alluded to the phraseology of the text. The mode of expression used by the Apostle, he said, was the indefinite one. It was this which made it so emphatic to them. He would take the clause of the text asunder, and then they would see its force and meaning. Was there anyone there that night who would not, from reading His Gospel to mankind, gain some ideas and conceptions of

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.—THE PULPIT.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall, at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. John Hall will preach. Subject—"The Story of a Good Man's Life." And on Wednesday next the Rev. John D. Powell will preach at eight o'clock p.m.

PRAYER AND PRAISE.—Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—(1) Thanksgiving to God for the increase of spiritual religion in the city of Dublin—for fair harvest weather, and for the blessings of Christian union, love, and peace; (2) for the progress of the Gospel in Spain, and that the spiritual cross of Christ may take possession of that of every individual in that benighted country; (3) for the Gospel in England, and that a band of faithful men may be raised up in every parish in the sister country, to teach and to preach the all-sufficient message of salvation to every unconverted heart; (4) for the bishops of Down and Derry—that they may be guided by God's grace "to hold the faith, in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace," and to inculcate, by their example, the new commandment of love. On that evening, and at the same hour, prayer might also be made in every household throughout the United Kingdom, and thus a national prayer meeting may be held by myriads, on every Monday, before the Throne of the Eternal, to offer, through Jesus, the sacrifice of prayer and praise.

what God is? Could anyone read the great cyclopedia of God—the Bible—without gaining some knowledge of Him? It was not by their own contemplation of Him that they could understand Him, but from learning about Him as made known to them in His law and His Word generally. The listening to sermons also stirred up the souls to a sense of their duty and danger. The text was a warning to them that if they neglected the salvation offered to them in the Gospel, it was impossible for them to escape condemnation and punishment. This was calculated to arouse them to a sense of their danger. He would give them an illustration or two of how such a message would affect them in ordinary life. There they were all in a state of conscious security in the Hall that night; but suppose some man rushed in at one of the doors, and with a voice which drowned his, shouted out to them that "the place was about to fall," or that "a train of gunpowder had been laid to blow it up, and that a match was about to be applied to it," what would be the effect of such information on their minds? Why, fear of their danger, and a desire to escape out of it. So it was, then, that the Apostle used the text, and so had been used the many warnings to be found addressed to mankind in the different portions of the Holy Scriptures. The preacher next entered into a metaphysical disquisition as to the powers of memory in the soul, and then recurred to consider the text. He said it might appear remarkable to them that the soul should be threatened with eternal punishment for merely neglecting salvation, just the same as him who rejected it with a wicked, unbelieving spirit. That punishment should follow the neglecting of anything was a natural law. It was a law of the mind that if they neglected to instruct it, then it would remain in a state of ignorance. They had only to neglect teaching a child to read, and it would grow up without being able to do so. They needed not to burn or destroy its books. Neglecting to teach it would alone do it, and this was a law applying to all things in connection with the soul. By neglecting to teach it any branch of erudition they deprived it of ever becoming acquainted with it, just as if they shut their eyes, they could see no light, nor the mind take cognisance of external things. He would give them two more illustrations in point. Suppose there was danger at sea, and from the shore a bark was seen about to founder. The billows were rolling high around her, and she was in danger of going to pieces or of sinking to the bottom. A life boat put off from the shore to go to her, in order to save any who might still be in her. The life boat bounded over the waves right gallantly, and at last drew up alongside the fated ship, when the men in the former (the life boat) saw two men on the deck of the latter. On shouting to them to get into the life boat in order to be saved, if one of them began to take up broken fragments of the wood he saw lying about, and to heave them at the heads of the men in the life boat, instead of attending to their directions, surely he must be lost in the ship. And if the other did not demean himself in this violent manner, but, instead of leaping into the life boat, began to dilate on the excellence of the life boat institution, and the high state of civilisation its establishment betokened, why he also, as a natural consequence, must be lost in the ship just the same as the other man. They would be both punished with death, simply from neglecting to embrace the means offered to them of being saved. The preacher afterwards illustrated the above aspect of the text by alluding to the way in which a sick person would be punished with death by neglecting to follow the prescriptions of his physician, and to take his medicine. The discourse was remarkable chiefly for the preacher's metaphysical allusions, and his full, sonorous delivery. The Rev. James Davis, London Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, next addressed the meeting on religious revivals on the Continent, but more particularly in Sweden. In the latter country, he said, ever since the time of the Reformation, the Lutheran form of Christianity had prevailed, and the State allowed no other. Neither Jews, nor Papists, nor Baptists, nor Presbyterians, were allowed to reside in the country. A boy could not be apprenticed, nor when his time was out could he set up in business for himself, without making a profession of the above form of faith. Nor could a young man take unto himself a partner in life without making it, or a child get baptised without the same. But recently, in consequence of a great revival having taken place, the law regarding toleration had been altered. The Scriptures were allowed to be read and explained freely, and people had been known to go a distance of 10, 20, and even 100 miles, in order to hear them read and explained. Colporteurs were distributing them over the length and breadth of the land. The Scriptures had free course everywhere; and, in addition to them, great numbers of Mr. Ryle's tracts and Spurgeon's sermons had been bought and circulated. Out of a population of three and a half millions, 250,000 conversions had taken place. These had taken place amongst men engaged in card playing, and also with ladies when dressing for the ball-room and the theatre—for those places were open on Sabbath evenings at Stockholm. In Finland, too, a great many cases of conviction had taken place amongst a population which had been largely engaged in smuggling. Some of the Finlanders had sold their property in order to pay to the Government the sums they had defrauded it out of by their smuggling. Others had paid it at once, and the poorest of them agreed to pay it by instalments. Elsewhere, in Portugal, a revival had taken place, and also in Prussia. In the city of Berlin, the capital of the latter country, which the late King had once graphically described as his "beautiful and godless city," a very remarkable revival had taken place. The Gospel was now being preached in its every street. A large house had been bought, in order to hold union prayer-meetings in, &c. Three times had different Christian denominations met together in it, in order to celebrate the Lord's Supper, so that that once godless and beautiful city was now one of the most Christian. He concluded a very cheering address by urging on the assembly the importance of continuing their meetings for united Christian worship. The meeting was concluded with singing and prayer a few minutes before ten o'clock.

A SCENE IN GALWAY CHURCH—GALWAY, FRIDAY.—I regret to inform you of a most disgraceful occurrence which took place in the church of St. Nicholas, here, during the performance of the hallowed service for the dead. The occasion was on the burial of a seaman, belonging to the ss Pacific, now lying at the roadstead, who unfortunately was drowned by the capsizing of a small boat, owing to the gale of Thursday week last. The deceased had been conveyed from the company's storehouse, New Docks, where he was laid out, and then carried to the church for interment. So far, all was conducted with becoming reverence; but, on having entered the church, and when the Rev. Mr. Treanor had commenced the celebration of the accustomed rites, a number of persons of both sexes, and principally adults, began to hiss and shout, and abuse the officiating clergyman, and, in short, manifest every act that could disgrace Christians or civilised persons. No police were present, for, of course, no such outrages were anticipated, but their aid was subsequently procured, and by them, together with several others who attended the funeral, Protestants and Roman Catholics, further abomination was prevented.—*From a Correspondent.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FETE.—On Thursday, the pleasure-grounds at Erindale, the residence of the Rev. William Purdon, Rector of Carlow, presented a very animated appearance. At an early hour in the day, the Sunday-school children, who underwent an examination on the Tuesday previous, assembled at the invitation of their kind and generous pastor, to celebrate their annual festivity. Towards evening an abundant supply of tea and cakes was provided for the children, their parents, and a large number of visitors. After partaking of which they betook themselves to foot-ball kicking, foot racing, racing in sacks, swinging, &c., at which they amused themselves until about eight o'clock, when the sports were brought to a close by a fine display of fireworks.—*From a Correspondent.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The weather still continues very fine and warm, and harvest prospects in this and the adjoining counties are most cheering. Up to the present a good deal of corn has been cut down, and reaping is going on rapidly.—*From a Correspondent.*

COUNTY WESTMEATH.—The improvement of the weather, which was so eagerly longed for, has providentially taken place, and has been attended with the happiest effects. There is still indeed a remarkable absence of sunshine, but the air is dry and warm, and, if we be only favoured with such weather for a few weeks, the harvest, we hope, will be abundant though late. In the south of Ireland, where the continued rain had caused as much alarm as elsewhere, a great quantity of corn has been reaped during the past week, and the crop has more than satisfied the expectation of the farmer. The straw is long, and the grain, especially the oats, is in most cases of a very superior quality. In this neighbourhood the harvest is late, but we expect that it will not be the worse for that if the fine weather continue. Three loads of new oats were sold in our market to-day for 15s. per barrell. It was sown on the lands of Mornington, by Mr. Seery, on the 25th of March last.—*Westmeath Guardian.*

LORD AYLMER.—Amongst the distinguished personages recorded as having been presented to the Prince of Wales at Quebec we see at the head of the list the name of Lord Aylmer. Considering his own position and the fortunes and character of his house, there was a peculiar fitness in this readiness of his lordship to welcome his Prince. Lord Aylmer, though an Irish peer, has been for years a resident in Canada: an only pioneer of that progress and prosperity which British North America has realised, and proving in his own person that the scion of an illustrious house possesses as largely the true stern stuff of a hardy colonist as any of that for whom the title of working men is often exclusively assumed. The present Lord Aylmer is the seventh lord. His ancestral lineage stretches back far into Saxon times, but early in the 12th century the family settled in Ireland. In 1525 Sir Gerald Aylmer was made Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland. In the next century a baronetcy was conferred on another Sir Gerald Aylmer, Knight. (This title of honour ultimately merged in the peerage, and is enjoyed by the present peer.) In the reign of James II. Sir Matthew Aylmer (an ancestor in a direct line of the present Lord Aylmer), was high in the naval service, and was made Rear-Admiral of the Red after the Revolution. He was one of the heroes of La Hogue, and was Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He performed special and illustrious service in escorting to this country the first Sovereign of the House of Brunswick, in his journey from Hanover to take possession of the throne. In 1718, in consideration of his long services, this gallant officer—Admiral Matthew Aylmer—was raised to the peerage of Ireland, and in 1720 he was made Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. In tracing his descent from this naval ancestor, the present lord counts in the line many other ancestors in the naval and military service of the Crown. There is certainly nothing more interesting than to find the same gallant race who, in other times, served their Sovereign in camp, in council and on the quarter-deck, now represented by one whose energy has helped to create a nation spreading over the wide territories of England in America. While the Prince of Wales finds in Canada millions representing the artisans and tillers of the soil of Old England, it is gratifying to find that the upper classes are not unrepresented. *Noblesse oblige*, and never more powerfully than when the inheritor of a fine old title earned well in old days and happily illustrated from generation to generation, carries the fortunes of his house across the Atlantic, showing to our younger sons of all degrees the path to honourable eminence. Lord Aylmer "has given hostages to fortune;" he has a family of sons who, we hope, will one day rise high in the service of the Crown.—*Globe.*

A JAIL BIRD AND WHAT HE COSTS.—At the County Hall, on Friday last, James Turner, whose name is always before the public during the poaching season, was charged with trespassing in search of game at Eckington, on the 28th of June last. The prisoner has only just been liberated at the expiration of his 34th term of imprisonment for the same kind of offence. He was ordered to pay 40s and costs, and in default was again committed to his old quarters for two months. Among other offences committed from the year 1832 till the present month, he has been convicted for stealing coal, breaking a fence, assaults, stealing ducks, trespass (seven times), poaching (18 times), and sundry misdemeanours. He has been in jail 35 times, and his sentences have ranged from 14 days to five months. Altogether he has, in 28 years, spent 65 months in prison, and the following figures show the approximate cost this vagabond has inflicted on the county and his prosecutors:—260 weeks' maintenance, £143; 35 convictions, £24 10s.; total cost, £167 10s. It is quite clear that the jail has no terrors for James Turner.—*Derby Mercury.*

SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS.—The Society of Arts have published their list of subjects for examination in 1861. The primary object of these examinations, it will be remembered, is to encourage, test, attest, and reward efforts made for self-improvement by adult members and students of the mechanics' institutions, athenæums, people's colleges, village classes, and other bodies of the like character, that are in union with the Society of Arts. Such members and students are commonly mechanics, artisans, labourers, clerks, tradesmen, and farmers, assistants in shops, and others of various occupations, who are not graduates or undergraduates of any university, nor following, nor intending to follow, a learned profession. To all such, male and female (not being under sixteen years of age), the examinations are open on certain conditions. Persons also of a higher grade in society than those mentioned in the opening paragraph are found to be desirous of having their knowledge tested by the society's examiners; and it has been decided to admit them to examination on payment of a fee of 10s. 6d. for each candidate. Such persons, however, and also certificated teachers and pupil teachers, though they may be examined and receive certificates, are precluded from competing for the prizes offered by the Society of Arts. The following are the prizes for 1861 offered to the candidates, viz.:—One first prize of £5, and one second prize of £3, in each of the twenty-nine subjects of examination.—*Globe.*

THIEF-CATCHING EXTRAORDINARY.—A few nights ago, as the constabulary were going their accustomed rounds, at a late hour, through the streets of Mullingar, they were startled by hearing the most violent cries for help, as of a person in great suffering; they immediately hastened to the spot from whence the cries proceeded, and to their surprise, found a man with one of his legs caught between the half doors of Mr. Canton's public-house, in the Main-street, the owner of which, having been awakened by the cries of the captive, was looking out of one of his upper windows to ascertain what was the matter. On the cause of the uproar being explained, he descended and removed the bolts of the door, thereby liberating the would-be possessor of his property. On close examination it was found that the burglar had partly separated the two sides of the door, by forcing a large stone between them, which he imagined would act as a wedge, and keep them so; he then introduced his leg, when, the stone slipping from its position, he was firmly caught by the ankle, with a pressure so painful as to compel him to cry out with all his might for a release from this new description of detective. On bringing their prisoner to the police barrack, he was found to be an old acquaintance, who had been liberated from the jail on that morning, having been in durance vile for some similar exploit. He was committed for trial at the petty sessions to be held on Saturday (this day).—*Westmeath Guardian.*

FRIGHTFUL DEATH FROM A BULL.—On Monday night last, a man named Thomas Etheridge, aged 61 years, of Hartpury, met with his death under the following frightful circumstances:—It appears that deceased, who was cowman to Mr. Allen, of Marles End farm, Hartpury, had a young bull under his care. On the night in question, he went into the yard and found that the animal had broken loose from his stall. Having obtained the assistance of John Dyson, a groom, the deceased drove the bull back into the stall, and tied him up. After doing this, the deceased got a straw-pike and pricked the bull with it in the legs and heels, and then struck him a severe blow behind the ear with the pike. This very naturally enraged the animal, who broke loose, knocked the deceased down, gored him on the ground with his horns, and forced him through a wooden partition, which caused his bowels to protrude. The poor fellow's cries brought assistance, and he was extricated, but in a fearful condition. Having been placed in a cart, he was conveyed to Gloucester Infirmary, where he expired shortly after his admission. Mr. Allen, owner of the bull, who was from home at the time, immediately on his return had the animal destroyed. An inquest has since been held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts has been returned.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

THE FRENCH PRESS ON COALITIONS.—The *Constitutionnel* treats with ridicule a rumour, which some journals have lately put forward, of an intention to form a coalition against France. After quoting the declaration made by the *Prussian Moniteur* after the meeting at Baden, that nothing was to be apprehended from France against Germany, our contemporary says: "After such solemn and positive words, to say that the better understanding from that time announced between Austria and Prussia contained necessarily an idea of defiance or hostility towards France; in a word, to pretend that at the very moment at which the German Sovereigns protested their confidence in and their friendship for the Emperor of the French they prepared a coalition, is to cast on the honour of these Sovereigns, whose loyalty is universally recognised, an uncalled for and profound insult; it is at the same time to offend common sense, and to fail in respect to the public. Besides this, it will be admitted that such grave acts are not accomplished without good reasons. But what reason has Germany to take against us any resolutions, even if they depend on eventualities, and any measures even defensive ones? On this the imagination of newsmongers has been at fault. All their scaffolding reposes on a single word—the Rhine. France desires the Rhine. Well, if we must return to this idea, which a French statesman has just described as 'a piece of folly too great to be discussed,' we ask if the declarations of the Emperor do not precisely refer to that? And was not the interview of Baden accepted as a fact implying the negation of any encroachment on the territorial integrity of Germany? What, then, has occurred since June which can alter that situation in any respect? Nothing. But we are mistaken. Something has occurred. Malevolence has resumed its task, and trampling under foot all reason, all propriety, and all justice, it has persevered in the work of falsehood which consists in troubling Germany, and in representing to her France as an enemy which is looking on her territory as a prey, and is only waiting the favourable moment of seizing it. After the calumnious hypothesis has come the hypothesis of provocation; after the conquest of the Rhine, the coalition. One springs out of the other; they have the same origin; they are employed to obtain the same object; and in ruining the first we shall annihilate the second. In truth, the imposture is a very gross one. Let us, then, set aside this vain phantom of an impossible coalition, which is without cause and without pretext."

AN IRISH BULL.—We read in the French papers that the sword of honour which an Irish deputation has gone to present to Marshal MacMahon, at the camp of Châlons, bears the following inscription:—"From oppressed Ireland to the brave soldier MacMahon, a son of her ancient kings." Hereupon the *Journal des Debats* drily remarks that these oppressed Irishmen will cross the Channel to France, and recross it homewards, with passport delivered to them by their oppressors.

TRADE MARKS.—The French Consul at Manchester, M. D. Kraetzer Rassarets, has made known to the merchants, manufacturers, and others interested in trade, that the French Government have opened a record-office in Paris for the registering trade marks, in order to prevent imposition. The communication is as follows:—"Manchester, Sept. 3, 1860.—Sir,—I beg to inform the trades-people of this country, through your valuable newspaper, that any manufacturer in England may now deposit in the Record-office of the Chamber of Commerce in Paris the trade mark of any goods that will not be prohibited after the time fixed for these special goods by the final conclusion of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty. This deposit of the trade mark changes, however, nothing in the present laws of customs still existing, but it would be advantageous for manufacturers to avail themselves of this opportunity before the conclusion of the commercial treaty, in order to secure at once the benefits arising therefrom.—Yours truly, D. KRAETZER RASSARETS, Consul for France."

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.—"Before the Emperor's departure for Savoy," says a letter from Berne, "the Cabinet of the Tuileries informed the Federal Council that France was ready to consent to the meeting of a Congress, for the purpose of determining the measures necessary for securing the neutrality and perfect independence of Switzerland. But, at the same time, the Federal Council was requested to state what arrangements it thought best calculated for that purpose."

A letter from Stettin of the 1st instant, gives some interesting particulars of the reception of the Prince and Princess Frederic William in that town while passing through it on their way to the sea bathing place of Putbus. The inhabitants would appear to have rivalled the enthusiasm displayed by the Canadians in the reception accorded to her royal highness's brother, for the account says that all the streets through which the prince and princess passed were gaily adorned, and in the new town triumphal arches were erected, while the old town, not to be outdone, strained every nerve to show honour to the illustrious pair, for the houses of four of the streets were almost without exception so richly decorated with flags, tapestry, crowns, garlands, and laurel devices, that such a similar display had never previously been seen there. The ships in the harbour were also gaily dressed. Their royal highnesses arrived at half past ten in the morning, and immediately continued their journey in a steamboat. They were much cheered as they drove through the town, and several bouquets were thrown into their carriage.

AMERICAN HARVEST.—The extraordinary abundance of the Western harvest was the constant theme of the American papers. The *Chicago Press*, alluding to the demand for shipment, says:—"On Monday evening one train came in on the Illinois Central with 58 cars, drawn by two locomotives, and another immediately in the rear was composed of 28 cars. From the morning of the 11th to the morning of the 12th the freight cars arriving on the Illinois Central were as follows:—Loaded with wheat, 106; ditto corn, 46; ditto other grain, 10; ditto stock, 49; ditto miscellaneous articles, 56—total, 249. The total amount of grain which it is understood a car contains is 300 bushels, but such is the pressure that shippers crowd is from 10 to 25 bushels more. Taking each car at only 300, and 32,400 bushels of wheat were received by this single road alone in 24 hours. It is entirely safe to say that the 164 cars loaded with grain brought 50,000 bushels to the city. The master of transportation told us yesterday that he had just received a despatch, stating that there were on the track between here and Urbana only 128 miles from the city, 162 loaded cars, divided into six trains, all of which were expected here last evening. Of course, as the Illinois Central is longer than any other road; but upon all the eight roads together that centre here from the south and west there must nearly, if not quite, a thousand freight cars arrive daily, loaded with the treasures of our teeming prairies. The amount of grain received for the last 24 hours, as shown by our commercial tables, is 239,905 bushels."

Correspondence.

RE-OPENING OF ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It has occurred to me that there are certain allusions in the very interesting advertisement that has appeared in your paper, regarding this church, which, with your permission, might be expanded a little, and serve to create a deeper interest in its restoration.

It is not, I believe, very generally known that the worthy who gives the church its designation was a Bishop of Rouen, and that, according to the chroniclers, in his childhood he received the blessing of the Leinster Missionary, Columbanus, who was hospitably treated by his father Autaire, a nobleman of Brie, in Normandy. There is no doubt that Anglo-Normans founded the church in honour of the patron saint of the capital of their original country; and that Sir Jean de Courey and Sir Alemaric de Laurent, two of the most prominent settlers in Ireland, had taken their vows of brotherhood at St. Audoen's or St. Owens' Church at Rouen. John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin A.D. 1181, conferred the Church of St. Audoen, in High-street (*altus vicus*) on the Convent of Grace Dieu; and his successor, Henri de Loundres, A.D. 1213, allocated the church to the treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The table-tomb of the Earl of Portlester, referred to in the advertisement, is a very remarkable relic of bye-gone days, and bears date A.D. 1496. He filled the offices of Deputy under the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, then of Lord High Chancellor, and lastly of High Treasurer of the Kingdom.

The following latin inscription may be still seen in Gothic characters on the margin of his tomb:—

"Orate pro anima Rolandi FitzEustace de Portlester, qui hunc locum sive capellum, dedit in honorem B.V.M., etiam pro anima Margaritæ uxoris suæ, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum."

This movement, so auspiciously begun, towards the restoration of the church, will be generally seconded, I trust, by the Protestants of this metropolis, and ere long we may expect to see, in all their beauty,

"The key-stone that locked each ribbed aisle,
With a fleur-de-lis, or a quatre foyle;
The corbells, carved grotesque and grim,
And the pillars with cluster shafts so trim;
With base and with capital flourish around,
Like bundles of lances which garlands have bound."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
OLD MORTALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

September 7, 1860.

SIR,—Seeing a letter signed "A Parishioner" in this day's TIMES, I trust you will allow me to say, in reference to our leaving everything, without opposition, in the hands of our clergy ("who," he says, "may be well intentioned in the main"), that we find in them good pastors, kind friends—their sole object seeming to be how much good they may do in the shortest space of time—and clergymen who know the wants of all the poor in their parish, and who do their utmost to relieve them. In fact, we find in them men who, by their preaching and living, "set a bright example to those around them, and who, we wish, were copied by many of the clergymen in surrounding parishes;" as then we should no more hear of empty parish churches, but of churches so full that more room was required and obtained, similar to our own now commodious and handsome parish church, which even now can scarcely hold its own congregation, notwithstanding that this is the season when great numbers are away in the country, and not likely to return for some months.

Respecting the service of plate "fit for a duke's side-board," I see nothing so sacred in their character that they should be hid from the eyes of the congregation, and they consisted only of what could not possibly be done without in the celebration of the Sacrament.—I have the honour to be,

ANOTHER PARISHIONER.

I enclose my card.

LORD LONGFORD'S VISIT TO HIS PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Longford, 7th September, 1860.

SIR,—I have been handed the IRISH TIMES of yesterday, with a report from your correspondent of the reception given to the Earl of Longford, on his first visit to this town, and I find that the impression on the minds of the readers of the IRISH TIMES is, that the reception was a cool one. Now, I am in a position to state that the contrary is the fact. It was not contemplated to receive his lordship at the railway terminus. I am thoroughly acquainted with Longford for nearly thirty years, and, during that time, I have seen illuminations some six or eight times, but never anything to equal that of Tuesday night. The town presented a magnificent appearance, being so well lighted, whilst it was in some places difficult to get through the crowds of well-dressed people walking up and down, enjoying the fine night, the brilliancy of the light, and the beauty of the floral devices in many of the houses. I was also one of the deputation who waited on his lordship on Wednesday morning, to present the address, and his lordship thanked the deputation in the most warm terms for the address, for the demonstration given, and for the kind feeling, evinced towards himself and his predecessors, by the people of Longford.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RUXTON, T.C.

THE NATIONAL PETITION—CONGREGATIONAL SIGNATURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

National Petition Sub-committee Rooms,
9, South Cumberland-street, Dublin, Sept. 7th, 1860.

SIR,—My attention has just been called to a letter, signed "Common Sense," in your impression of the 5th instant, in which, revelling in neatly-rounded phrases, your correspondent *pities* the dupes that signed such impracticable stuff as a national petition, and affects to be shocked at any one so desecrating the Sabbath as to sign it on a Sunday.

Now, with the peculiar political or theological views of your correspondent I have nothing to do; but I think that he would give more weight to his opinions, and earn a character for that which he has adopted as his *nom de plume*, by confining himself strictly to the use of truth in his statements. He says that the youngest child who can sign his name is as welcome, &c., &c.

Now, I assert, and am prepared to prove, that notwithstanding the religious fervour affected by your correspondent, the statement that children signed the petition is wholly unfounded. And having been present each day that the petition remained for signature, I saw the greatest care taken that none but adult males should sign it.

Hoping that, in the spirit of fair play, you will publish this denial—I remain, sir, yours, &c., &c.

EDWARD JOSEPH RYAN,
Hon. Sec. to Sub-committee.

"TEMPERANCE BANDS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—There appeared an editorial article in your issue of the 4th, relative to temperance bands. As I know nothing of the alleged misconduct of "the two temperance bandsmen" at Booterstown, I cannot say anything in their behalf; but I feel it to be my duty, as Chairman of the Committee of the Irish Total Abstinence Society, of which the Rev. Dr. Spratt is president, to state that the fife and drum bands of our city do not belong to any temperance or other society in Dublin or elsewhere. The members of those bands are not teetotallers, nor yet are they persons of true temperate habits. They consist of young enthusiasts, self-taught, who pay weekly subscriptions for the purchase of clothing and other necessaries for the purposes of the band.

Hoping you will insert this statement of the case—I am, sir, your very obedient servant, MICHAEL BURKE.

11, Charlement-street, 6th September, 1860.

Cricket.

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN v. THE NORTH OF IRELAND TWENTY-TWO.

Yesterday, the game so long expected to come off in Belfast, between the famous All England Eleven and the North of Ireland Twenty-two, was opened in the beautiful grounds of the latter, Ormeau-road. The day was exceedingly fine, being all that could be desired; and the entire arrangements were made with an evident desire to give the best accommodation to the public. The attendance during the day was very large, and the utmost interest in the play was manifested by the visitors.

The North of Ireland gentlemen having won the choice of innings, decided on going in first. They commenced about 11.30—Mr. D. Haughton and Mr. J. P. Ewing appearing at the wickets, on the fast left-hand bowling of Willsher and the slows of Finlay. The first wicket which fell was Mr. D. Haughton's, six runs being scored. The second wicket fell for 11 runs. The third (Mr. Ewing's) fell for 12, he having shown some good play in obtaining his 8. Mr. F. Powell and Tarrant ran up the score to 29—the former having made a good 10, was stumped by Stephenson of Tinley's slows. Tarrant made 9 singles and a double, when he was bowled by Willsher. The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th wickets fell for 37 runs. Reynolds now appeared at the wickets, and commenced a lively game; he scored 28, in which was a very fine drive (out of the ground) for 6, and a leg hit for 4. The rest of the Twenty-two were unfortunate in increasing the score, several of the bats failing to obtain runs against the puzzling slows of Finlay and the excellent bowling of Willsher—the total score being 73, as annexed.

The All England then took the bats—Ceasar and Daft going into the bowling of Tarrant and Reynolds. Both sustained their character as crack batsmen, and the bowling was equally good. The former wicket fell for 6, and the latter for 12. Hayward then appeared, and made a brilliant 16, being caught off a splendid leg hit by Richardson (a fine catch). Parr and Anderson followed, the latter marking 24 in beautiful style. He was also fairly caught by Lanyon at cover point. A square leg hit of Anderson's clean out of the ground for 6 elicited much applause. When the stumps were drawn, Parr had made 5 in his usual masterly style. We are pleased to record the opinion of George Parr as to the fielding of the Twenty-two. He pronounced it, to use his own words, "Very good; in fact, *first-rate*."

THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

	1st Inns.
David Haughton, Esq, b Tinley	3
James P Ewing, Esq, c Tinley, b Tinley	8
J L Brilcett, Esq, c Parr, b Willsher	1
Fredk Powell, Esq, 49th Regiment, c Stephenson, b Tinley	10
G Tarrant, b Willsher	11
John Coddington, Esq, c Parr, b Tinley	2
W Brilcett, Esq, b Tinley	0
W G Graves, Esq, 63rd Regiment, run out	1
F Reynolds, at Stephenson, b Tinley	28
Alexander M'Neile, Esq, run out	0
S Hughes, c Parr, b Willsher	1
Charles Lanyon, jun, Esq, l b w, b Willsher	0
William Ewing, Esq, c Anderson, b Willsher	0
Robert Orr, Esq, b Tinley	0
H N Tennent, Esq, c Parr, b Tinley	1
Benjamin Haughton, Esq, b Tinley	0
E R Bartleet, Esq, 76th Regt., not out	2
J Alexander, Esq, b Tinley	0
S Smith Richardson, Esq, run out	0
John Davidson, Esq, b Willsher	0
David L Coates, Esq, b Tinley	4
John M Greer, Esq, at Stephenson, b Tinley	0
B 1	1
Total	73

THE ALL ENGLAND.

J Ceasar, b Tarrant	6
R Daft, c Coddington, b Hughes	12
T Haywood, c Richardson, b Hughes	16
G Parr, not out	5
G Anderson, c Lanyon, b Tarrant	24
H H Stephenson, c W Brilcett, b Tarrant	1
Captain Marshall, not out	0
B 3; l b 1	4
Total	68

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

The *Daily News* has received the following telegram from its correspondent:—

"NAPLES, TUESDAY, 1 P.M.—It is said that Garibaldi arrived at Salerno this morning, and is expected at Naples immediately. It is said that the King will leave to-day for Gaeta. The Intrepid returned here yesterday from Salerno."

Mr. Edwin James, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Ashley, M.P., and other Englishmen are gone on board a Sardinian vessel on a visit to Garibaldi at Salerno.

The city of Naples is perfectly tranquil, and the people conduct themselves in a dignified manner.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT AND SARDINIA.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Lamoriciere's proclamation impose on the Sardinian Government the duty of watching the frontiers, and of preparing to cross them in case it should become necessary. The Government is already collecting, in that direction a force of 20,000 men.

NAPLES.

PARIS, FRIDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—

"NAPLES, 6TH SEPTEMBER.—Garibaldi is at Eiola, near Salerno. The Royal troops are being concentrated at Capua. The King will proceed thither and afterwards to Gaeta. Naples is tranquil at the present moment. The authorities constituted by the King remain *en fonctions*."

In the proclamation issued by General Nunziante to the Neapolitan army, on the occasion of his abandoning the Royal service, he says that as long as Providence allowed Italy to be divided, he knew how to be faithful to the cause he had embraced; but, when God visibly tends to make it united, whoever does not follow the impulse is a traitor to his country.

ROME.

General de Noue has issued an order of the day, on assuming the command of the French Garrison. He says, that strangers to the sentiments which divide the Roman population, the French have but one object at Rome, that of not allowing any species of disorder under any form whatever. In the last paragraph he says:—"We will also give the most firm and sound support to the Holy Father, and we shall attain the object desired by all to fulfil the intention of the Emperor, and to deserve his approbation."

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.

Seven hundred houses have been destroyed in a great fire, which occurred the last week in August.

AMERICA.

GALWAY, FRIDAY.—The Parana arrived here at 6-30 a.m. to-day. She left Boston on the 28th ult., and St. John's, Newfoundland, on 1st instant.

THE QUEEN'S PARK MURDER.

The officers, non-comissioned officers, and privates, of the 13th Light Dragoons, have offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the Queen's Park murderer.

VOLUNTEER CORPS REVIEWS.

An official circular has been transmitted from the Lords Lieutenant of counties, to the commandants of volunteer corps, in reference to the desirability of assembling the various corps of a county or district together, for the purpose of periodical reviews.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

Messrs. Ridley, and Co's. wine circular, announces the suspension of a Bermondsey firm in the distilling business, with liabilities chiefly amongst Scotch and Bristol distilleries to the extent of about £40,000. According to another report, however, arrangements are being made to enable the firm to go on.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

From statistical tables in the *Times* City Article, it appears that London firms have been placed in the Court of Bankruptcy, and fifteen are winding up under private arrangements to meet liabilities of £200,000. The 24 firms possessed no more than £500,000 of assets by which the public are losers to the extent of £11,300,000 of money. The assets show an average return of 5s 6d, in the pound. The particulers in the case of 10 other firms have not been obtained.

The losses falling on the Joint Stock Bank, and Discount houses are limited at £108,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Chronicle* has a despatch from Bulgaria, which describes the Christian population of that part as watching with the keenest interest, the progress of Garibaldi at Naples. The calculation seems to be that at a given signal, an insurrection will at once spring up along the coasts of Dalmatia, and that eventually the flame would spread to Bosnia and Servia.

Another French line of battle ship, the Alexandre had left Toulon for Naples.

The sale of photographs of Garibaldi has been prohibited in Vienna.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The telegram announcing General de Noue's order of the day to the French garrison at Rome is clear and explicit on a point hitherto left dark. From that military address it is now known what is to form the future "patrimony" of Peter. Papal rule is to continue in the Eternal City and its seaport, Civita Vecchia; Albano, Tivoli, the Sabine district, and even the town of Viterbo, are to form a suburban circle to be defended by French soldiers, beyond which limits there is to be no compulsory submission to clerical government, as far as France is concerned in enforcing it.

This arrangement has not taken folks by surprise, as the Imperial pamphlet had foreshadowed it; the only part of the new programme that obtains comment is the addition of Viterbo to the list of devoted localities, that large and industrious community being altogether beyond the circuit of the Campagna, and separated from the valley of the Tiber by the intervening ridge of Mount Ciminus. Indeed the early Roman Republic looked on that natural boundary as the proper limit of the *Agro Romano*.

It now appears certain that any interference of Lamoriciere with the Neapolitan frontier will be the signal of an advance into Umbria, while, if the ex-Algerine realises his proclamation about pillage and murder in any of the towns now terrorised by the presence of his foreign bands, Garibaldi will be upon him from the south, and Cialdini down on him from the north. Under any circumstances a few weeks are likely to make a clearance between the Abruzzi and Tuscany.

The city of Florence is now in the sole custody of the civic guards, as all the troops are massed along the frontier. Indeed Leghorn, Parma, Modena, Turin, and Milan are similarly left under care of the national volunteers, the regulars being all on the war-footing, and mostly under canvas. Cialdini's depot and heavy artillery are at Bologna, but the fortress of Plaisance, head-quarters of La Marmora, constitutes another centre of operations, that of Alessandria being too remote from the strategetic outposts.

A letter from Venice (3rd August) contains, with the usual news of a perpetually decreasing population and increase of garrison, dilapidation of palaces and augmentation of batteries, an account of an appoaching conclave to be held during autumn of discrowned heads and expelled dynasties. The Prince de Joinville and family have taken up quarters at the hotel Danieli; the Duchess of Berry is hourly expected; Leopold of Tuscany, with his whole kindred, have lodgings bespoken; the Count de Chambord is coming; and Count de Trapani's baggage has already arrived, his royal nephew being by this date probably *en route*, if the idea of a useless effusion of blood before Naples be abandoned.

A rather serious affair is reported in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, as having occurred at Geneva on the 31st of August. It appears about 1,800 Swiss holiday-seekers embarked on board the Helvetia steamer for a trip to Thonon, on the now French side of the Lake, to witness the Imperial progress. The French flag was flying at the mast head on their return, when a mob of Genevese attacked the boat on the quay, ill-used the tourists, and tore down and trampled on the tricolour. It required the efforts of James Fazy to arrest the riot.

Princess Clotilda will shortly make her appearance in Ireland, her husband, Jerome Bonaparte, who has already been at Iceland and Greenland, having planned a tour to *that* green isle: whether he will find an icy or a green reception is yet a problem, the lady's father being daily vilified by the ignorant local press, and the Imperial family of France being under ban of Dr. Dixon, Roman Catholic primate.

Cholera is still reported at Alicante, and 600 have been swept off at Malaga, but the last news from Madrid (30th August) hardly notices the matter, the expected arrival of Queen Isabella's first cousin, late King of Naples, being the prominent topic. The clerical journal, *Horizonte*, prints an appeal from "the patriarch of the Indus" to the troops of Spain, calling on them to—subscribe to the Pope's loan!

The municipality of Blois have voted away the historical castle of their town, overhanging the Loire, as a residence for the Imperial prince. Abdel Kader was the last occupant, but the heir to the French empire may derive many instructive lessons from the events that made that old pile memorable in the annals of the monarchy.

IMPORT OF BREADSTUFFS AT BELFAST.—A short time since, the arrivals of foreign wheat, maize, flour, &c., at this port were very numerous for some months in succession—so much so that at last it became difficult, in several instances, to obtain storage for the cargoes. This class of imports, however, has latterly fallen off to a considerable extent, a circumstance chiefly attributable to the reports regarding the grain harvest on the Continent—decidedly unfavourable as concerns France, from which we received large supplies of excellent flour; and doubtful as respects Poland, Russia, and other countries, on which, in seasons of cereal deficiency at home, we made considerable demands for wheat. On account of the fears recently excited for the harvest in the United Kingdom, speculation among our grain merchants has received a fresh impetus. Orders have been despatched to America (where the corn yield this year is abundant), the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, &c. We may therefore anticipate that in a short time our docks will present a bustling scene by the arrival and discharge of grain-laden vessels, for the consignments by which, unless millers show the utmost activity possible, it will be no easy matter to find "garners" wherein to bestow them.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.—There has been a great change for the better in the weather. Since this day week comparatively little rain has fallen, and the temperature is much higher. If this continues, reaping will very soon commence in this neighbourhood; and we believe it will be found that the grain crops have not yet suffered much, except in some localities. In early districts what has been cut appears to yield well, both of grain and fodder. The greater part of the hay has been well saved, the crop being very abundant. Flax has turned out better than was expected. And unless the potato blight extends to all descriptions of that root, the crop may be nearly an average one, as up to the present time the late sorts have not been much injured. Where mangold has been sown it is better than turnips; but even the turnips are looking better than we had any reason to expect. Apples and pears are very late, and will not be more than half their usual size. More warmth, however, and more sunshine will soon improve, and also hasten the gathering of the produce of the land. Farmers are now very hopeful that fine weather has fairly set in. Reaping has commenced in the neighbourhood of Strabane, where the crops are in a more satisfactory state than was expected.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

STABBING CASE AT TYRONE.—A man named James Gormley, from the neighbourhood of Sixmilecross, was committed to our jail by the bench on Wednesday, charged with stabbing a man named M'Kelvey, of the same neighbourhood, during a drunken scuffle.—*Ibid.*

THE DUKEDOM OF KERRY.—It is again announced that the venerable Marquis of Lansdowne is shortly about to be elevated to the Dukedom of Kerry. His lordship is already 24th Baron of Kerry and 4th Earl of Kerry in the peerage of Ireland; and it will be remembered that the Earldom of Kerry was adopted and borne as his courtesy title by the Marquise's eldest son, who died in 1836. Our readers may be interested at learning that his lordship's great-grand father, Thomas FitzMaurice, the 21st Earl of Kerry, married in 1692 Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir William Petty, Physician-general to the army in Ireland, so celebrated for his extraordinary talents, and still more for his extraordinary union of foresight and good fortune. Sir William was the father of the science called "Political Arithmetic," and amongst his other public services we may mention that in 1664 he undertook the arduous duty of making a survey of Ireland for the Government of the day. He entered upon his work in the December of that year, and in March, 1666, he had completed the measurement of no less than 2,008,000 acres of lands forfeited in the "troublous times." For this service he had contracted with the Government to receive the remuneration of one penny per acre, and by this means he acquired an estate which eventually proved worth some £6,000 a year, and which is not only still in the possession of his descendants, but has proved the nucleus of the large Irish possessions of the Marquis of Lansdowne. His second son, Sir W. Petty's grandson maternally, who ultimately became head of the family, was created, about a century ago, Earl of Shelbourne in Ireland, and Lord Wycombe in England; and his eldest son, the father of the late and present Marquises of Lansdowne, was the celebrated Earl of Shelbourne, who succeeded the Marquis of Rockingham as head of the Coalition Ministry in 1784. The present Marquis is also of Irish descent in the maternal line, his mother having been a daughter of the Right Hon. John Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper Ossory, a title which became extinct in 1818.—*Clare Journal.*

FOREIGN RIBBONS.—A Parliamentary paper just published shows that the number of pounds of silk ribbons of all kinds imported during the first seven months of the last six years has been:—1855, 193,424 lbs.; 1856, 256,612lbs.; 1857, 238,333lbs.; 1858, 196,718lbs.; 1859, 274,063lbs.; and 1860, 288,799lbs. The import in each month of the present year was—January, 22,668lbs.; February, 16,376lbs.; March, 74,733lbs.; April, 52,292lbs.; May, 51,974lbs.; June, 32,888lbs.; and July, 38,668lbs.

ENGLISH BALL AT BADEN.—A letter from Baden states that on Thursday last the Duke of Beaufort gave a magnificent ball to the *elite* of the aristocracy in the new *salons* of M. Benazet. The Countess Stephanie de Tascher de la Pagerie did the honours on the occasion. The Salon Louis XIV. was appropriated to the dancing. The rooms were most tastefully decorated on the occasion. The guests were princes, ambassadors, and lovely women. The aristocracy of the world had their representatives at this ball. Amongst the most distinguished were the Prince and Princess Do'gorouki; Prince and Princess Gagarin, Prince and Princess Menschikoff, Princess Obolenska, Prince of Nassau, the Duke of Hamilton, Count Osten-Sacken, Prince and Princess Radziwill, Prince Stouza, Prince Stirbey, *la belle* Duchess Tascher and her charming daughter, the Duchess de Cases, and the Duke de Barclay. The arts and literature had also their representatives in the persons of Dantan, Berlioz, Sivori, Piatti, Merey, and Bref. At midnight the grand Salon Louis XV. was thrown open to the guests, who partook of a most sumptuous supper, which was laid out in this apartment. The entertainment did not terminate until after five o,clock in the morcing.

ABSTRACT OF THE INLAND REVENUE REPORT FOR 1859-60.

(*Compiled from the Report, and the London Times' City Article.*)

The Excise, Stamp, and Legacy Duties, the Land and Assessed Taxes, and the Income-tax are all treated of under their several heads. From the Excise the gross return was £20,823,727, being an improvement of £2,343,155, or 12½ per cent. on that of the preceding year. The chief increase was in spirits, the consumption having been large in all parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England. Experiments are still in progress with regard to a patent mode of distilling from rice, and certain alterations about to be made in the distillery laws will remove any legal obstacles to its adoption, should it be found to answer. The practice of smuggling seems to have been almost entirely repressed, the prosecutions in England having been only 112, and in Scotland 17. The number in Ireland is not stated, but the vigilance of the officers is spoken of with approval. The use of methylated spirit (spirit mixed with naphtha for employment in the arts) continues to increase, the quantity having been 460,820 gallons, against 336,410 in the preceding year. Latterly it has been much used by dyers to produce some of the bright colours for ladies' dress. The French have long been in the habit of using alcohol in dying, but in this country the high duty on spirits acted as a complete prohibition, and enabled France to maintain an undoubted superiority. With regard to beetroot spirits, it appears that of 12 experimental distilleries originally allowed to be erected, only four have worked during the year, and that one of these has become bankrupt. The quantity of roots distilled is 3,008 tons, and the produce about 11 gallons per ton. The quality is much improved, compared with the first attempts. Two of the parties working these distilleries have taken a rectifier's licence, to enable them to convert the spirit into British brandy and compounds. The exportation of British brandy during the year, was 2,054,234 gallons—an increase of 57 per cent. on the preceding year, and of this quantity no less than 622,800 gallons were sent to France! As regards the malt duty the yield was £6,852,458, an increase of 22 per cent. The augmentation in the quantity made has been progressive since 1855. This is partly attributable to the larger consumption of beer in Scotland and Ireland since the spirit duties were raised in those countries, and also to the fact that the free importation of foreign barley has enabled maltsters to meet the demands of the brewers. The Commissioners consider that the reduction of the wine duty next year to 1s. will affect the consumption of spirits rather than that of beer, owing to the perfection to which the manufacture of ale has been carried in this country, and the moderate charge at which it is generally sold. The admission of foreign malt, hitherto prohibited, has been recommended under arrangements which should offer a proper equivalent for the Excise restrictions on the home manufacturer. The allowance of drawback on the exportation of malt is also recommended. As the law stands a maltster must elect to make malt for exportation only, or for home use only. The number of barrels of beer exported in the year was 631,363, an increase of 12 per cent. on 1859. The gross receipt on stamp duties varied little from that of the preceding year, the amount being £8,292,749, an increase of about half per cent. The proportion from the penny stamp on receipts and bankers' cheques was £411,435 against £443,574 in 1859. The abolition of the exemption of cheques payable to "self" will add to the total for the future. From the legacy duties the aggregate was £3,463,226, a decrease of nearly 2½ per cent. Previously to last year there was no rise in the scale of probate duty when the personal property exceeded £1,000,000. An act then passed has remedied that defect. The loss to the revenue from its absence had, however, not been serious. The number of probate stamps for personal property exceeding £1,000,000 has been but 12 during the last 44 years, the whole of which have occurred since 1825. The fact that four out of the 12 were issued in the last four or five years shows that from the expansion of trade such fortunes are becoming more common. The latest instance was in June, 1859, just before the passing of the act which extended the scale. Of the Land and Assessed Taxes the produce was £3,241,107, an increase of only about 2½ per cent. Of the Income tax it was £9,789,483, an increase of £2,977,251, consequent on the addition of 4d. per pound passed in August, which raised the rate from 5d. to 9d. The annual value of property assessed under Schedule A amounts to £137,667,000, an increase of £1,053,000 on the total for the year ending the 5th of April, 1858. This increase arises from an additional number of houses, and also from improved returns under heads of railways and mines. The profits of trade on which Income-tax was charged amounted to £84,811,000, showing a nett increase of only £87,000. London, Leeds, Salford, and Manchester, were among the localities showing an increase; while Liverpool, Newcastle, Hull, Bradford, and Wakefield figure for a decrease. The Manchester increase was only £25,000, a sum which appears much out of harmony with the Board of Trade returns of the business in cotton manufactures. The three years' average, however, still includes the bad time of 1857. The Commissioners express a general opinion that the amount of evasion is very considerable, and refer to one instance which will serve as a strong example in support of Mr. Gladstone's emphatic denunciations of the "enormously immoral" character of this impost. A firm for many years returned £6,500 as the amount of their profits, and were ultimately, upon the nature of their statement being detected, glad to be allowed to pay duty on £32,000 per annum. Finally, the Commissioners report that they have felt it necessary to abandon the proposal for collecting the Assessed Taxes and the Income-tax through Government officers, instead of officers appointed by the parishioners. They have not in any degree changed their opinion as to its desirableness, but, on consulting the local commissioners throughout the country, they found it would have to encounter a vehement opposition in Parliament, with which it would be difficult to contend.

PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX.

GROSS RECEIPT.

	Year ended 31st March, 1859.	Year ended 31st March, 1860.
Schedule A	£3,188,088	£4,582,870
" B	384,564	519,509
" C	741,087	1,040,775
" D	2,059,304	3,012,935
" E	439,149	633,394
Gross Receipts	£6,812,282	£9,789,483

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The band of the 2nd Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Clarke, play at Kingstown this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from 3 to 6 o'clock, under direction of Mr. David Owen, bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—Grand march (Senat); overture, "Ruy Blas" (Mendelssohn); selection, "Don Pasquali" (Donizetti); waltz, "Marie" (Tinney); selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti); quadrille, "Erin-go-Bragh" (D'Albert); selection, "Lurline" (Wallace); polka, "Great Eastern" (Cooke); galop, "Storm of Constantine" (Lanner).

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The weekly meeting of the commissioners was held yesterday in the Assembly-rooms, Sussex-place, at ten o'clock—

JAMES BARRETT, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

Present — Messrs. O'Gorman, Kelly, O'Sullivan, Hasler, Meekins, Carey, Perrin, Buckley, Hayes, Murray, Slator, and Samuels.

The Secretary (Mr. Murray) read the inspector's report, which strongly urged upon the commissioners the advisability of flushing and purifying the main sewer. A great quantity of noxious matter was deposited in it, which completely obstructed the water from passing along. The necessity for cleansing it was painfully perceptible in many of the houses, where the smell in kitchens near the sewer was anything but agreeable.

A Commissioner said he believed the entire sewer did not require cleansing, but merely particular portions of it, where matter had collected, and the removal of which would require but very little outlay.

Mr. George Perrin considered that no time should be lost in having the sewer cleansed, both for the benefit of the ratepayers and the public health. If traps were constructed in the sewers, the same as in the city sewers, they would be calculated to render them more useful. They could be constructed at very trifling expense, and it would cost less to keep them in order than at present. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sullivan remarked that the main sewer had been very badly constructed. The stones had not been properly consolidated with mortar, the result of which was that the rats, which were very plentiful in the main sewer, made their way into the houses, where they became a perfect nuisance. During the winter season, and especially in stormy weather, they travelled through the sewers in very large numbers, and made their way into the houses, particularly in George's-street. In his own house he had seen hundreds of them. Fortunately they would not remain long, but their presence was not at all agreeable. The most effectual way of preventing them getting into the houses he believed would be to have the sewers constructed with pipes.

Mr. Carey considered the main sewer was a very good one if it were kept clean. He never had experienced the smell complained of from it.

Mr. Buckley approved of Mr. Perrin's suggestion being adopted, of laying down traps along the course of the main sewer.

Mr. Perrin said the question immediately before the chair was in reference to the necessity which existed for cleansing the main sewer. He considered the proposition as to the construction of a new sewer to be absurd, inasmuch as it would be utterly useless to do so unless they had an accurate survey made of the township, for the purpose of ascertaining the level. The Act of Parliament under which they had been constituted no doubt gave them power to do so, but he considered it would be more advisable, in the first instance, to have the existing sewer properly cleansed, and subsequently consider the propriety of constructing a new sewer if it were really required.

Mr. Sullivan said that in complaining of the present condition of the sewer, he did not mean to convey that they should have a new one constructed, but merely threw out for the consideration of the board whether it would not be better to run a number of new pipes through the main sewer, which would carry off the water properly?

Mr. Gorman said it would be much better to have the sewer opened at the points where it was supposed to be stopped, and see what was really necessary to be done.

Mr. R. Meekins moved a resolution to the effect, that the sewer should be cleansed where it was required, and also that a general examination should be made of it.

Mr. Kelly seconded the resolution.

Mr. Samuels was of opinion that a survey should be first made, in order to ascertain the precise level, as in many places the sewer was hilly, and it was not impossible for the water to be carried off if it was not perfectly level.

After some further discussion, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Barrett called the attention of the meeting to the fact of an old tent being erected at the top of Wellington-road, where strolling players performed. It was a great nuisance to the neighbourhood, in consequence of the number of idle persons who assembled around it at night.

The Secretary was of opinion that, under the Act of Parliament, they had no legal power to interfere with it.

It was directed the police should prevent persons from assembling around it, and keep a strict surveillance over it.

The usual police report was read, stating that the town was regularly scavenged, and the lamps lighted and extinguished at the proper hours.

The Chairman observed that from the minuteness and accuracy of the report it was quite clear the police attended to their duties.

Mr. Kelly said as the elections were so near he would withdraw his motion, of which he had given notice, for the appointment of a vice-chairman.

The usual routine business having been transacted the board adjourned.

KINGSTOWN POLICE COURT.

(Before F. T. Porter, Esq.)

A butler, named James M'Dermott, who had been employed at Tudor Hall boarding-school, Kingstown, was brought up in custody of detective-officers Kavanagh and Smith, charged with stealing, on the 5th inst., from Tudor Hall, a sum of £7 in cash, and also wearing apparel to the value of £14. The prisoner succeeded in absconding from the establishment with the property in his possession, and no trace could be had of him until the detectives produced him.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The magistrate, having disposed of some charges of drunkenness, rose shortly after 11 o'clock.

A large number of persons assembled on the jetty yesterday, to witness the departure of the Leinster with the mails. Her decks were crowded with passengers.

THE EMPEROR AT CHABLAIS.—At length the moment arrived. The Emperor and the Empress, in an open carriage, followed by a numerous *cortege*, approached the Hotel de Ville. They alighted. The Empress accepted the bouquet, while the Emperor kissed the fair *debutante*, and, having made their graceful acknowledgements to the people, they retired. After the lapse of a few minutes the Emperor appeared on the balcony of their residence, accompanied by the Empress, a roll of paper in his hand as though containing the speech he was about to deliver, but, unfortunately, from some unexplained cause, probably owing to the scant enthusiasm which his presence excited, he put the roll into his pocket and withdrew to luncheon. In about an hour the Emperor descended to the port of the town. Two steamers—one the Simplon, the other the Helvetie—were in the harbour ready for Imperial service. His Majesty, with wise discrimination, selected the former, and on board the Simplon—a word ominous as indicative of the probable tendency of the unhappy policy he is pursuing—he proceeded to Evian, about half an hour's distance by water, from which place he returned to Thonon, where he passed the night, to leave the following morning for Chamounix, *en route* to Nice. Of course nothing could exceed the affable and courteous demeanour of the imperial party, but, in common with every independent spectator, we witnessed with the most painful emotion this fulfilment of the provisions of the Treaty of Turin in the excursion of a French Sovereign, *à titre de maître*, on the waters of the Lake of Geneva. In view of the thriving towns of the Canton of Vaud, almost within sight of Geneva, where could be heard the very echoes of the cannon which welcomed Louis Napoleon to Thonon, this melancholy spectacle of the consequences of his ambition was finally accomplished.—*Letter from Chablais.*

NEW AMERICAN CONFEDERACY.—The *New York Evening Post* says that the people of the Canadas, while loyal to the British throne, are not content to remain for ever mere colonists, with no chance of Imperial dignities; they don't wish to be called for ever Canadians, New Brunswickers, Nova Scotians, Prince Edward's Islanders, Newfoundlanders, &c.; but they wish to have a national character. The *Post* adds:—"We have reason to suppose that one of the ends proposed by this visit of the Queen's eldest son to Canada will be to prepare a suitable response to these aspirations, and that it will be forthcoming very soon after the return of the Royal party to England. If we may judge from such information as has already transpired, some new name will be given to the entire British American states, and they will be placed under the rule of the young gentleman whom they are now receiving with so much attention, with the title and power of viceroy. That something of this kind is in contemplation there can be no doubt. If this tour were made simply for educational purposes, like his trip to the states of the Continent, and to various parts of the British Islands, he would not be permitted to receive greater or more costly attentions from the Queen's subjects than he received then; whereas he received in Canada as the immediate representative of the Sovereign, the same etiquette and homage being rigorously required in all cases, he alone being indulged with the freedom of intercourse which European Sovereigns usually part with on mounting the throne. We may, therefore, reasonably expect, as one of the fruits of this visit, the creation of Red River into a colony, and then the formation of a united confederacy, extending from Canada on the east, to British Columbia on the west, composed of eight independent state sovereignties, united under a single vice-regal federal head, to be as nearly independent as can be made to consist with the Queen's supremacy."

The increase in the number of letters in Austria since the reform of the postal system in that country has been very considerable. In 1830, the number of letters transmitted amounted to only 29,700,000, but in 1859 it was 62,000,000. The conveyance of money through the post increased from 318,000,000 florins to 630,000,000.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.—The *Nord*, referring to a statement made by some of the journals of a concentration of Russian troops on the Pruth, says:—"As to the assertion that the 5th corps of the Russian army is about to be placed on a war footing, we repeat for the tenth time that that corps is generally stationed in the environs of Odessa, that it has not quitted its accustomed quarters, and that its presence near the southern frontiers of the Empire has consequently not the aggressive character ascribed to it."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent, dating Paris, Wednesday evening, writes:—

"The King of Naples has, it seems, finally made up his mind to fight; but—what appears rather extraordinary—his Ministers have actually come to the same decision, and supported it in council. It is not likely, if we are to judge from precedents, that this resolution, adopted at the eleventh hour, will be carried out. It is impossible to exaggerate the cowardice displayed by the last representative of the Bombas. His attitude has been one of intense pusillanimity and abject humiliation, without a single redeeming feature. Garibaldi is not likely to experience the satisfaction of meeting a "foeman worthy of his steel" at the end, any more than at the beginning of his Neapolitan campaign. The state of Naples is, indeed, without a parallel in history. The state of siege does not hinder manifestations of the most hostile character to the Government taking place daily. The King, who still commands a force of some 35,000 men, and trusts in Bosco, who, whatever may be his other demerits, is free, at least, from the charge of treachery which can be brought against Nunziante and the other military executioners, who betray in the hour of disaster the ruler with whose system of torture and wholesale massacre their name is indissolubly associated. But though Bosco may be faithful, can the same be said of the troops? They are bold enough in Naples; they are intrepid in street scuffles with the Lazzaroni, and have even contended with the formidable Piedmontese Bersaglieri, when something like one hundred against four—when opposed to Garibaldi the only alacrity they have shown is to capitulate after a mere show of resistance, or surrender without striking a blow. Meanwhile, as the *Débats* humorously observes, the King and the bulk of the population appear to be the *personæ mutæ* of the great Neapolitan drama. It cannot be denied that the attitude of the people under present circumstances is tinged with that apathy with which the character of the Neapolitan population has long been associated. The King is equally apathetic—he allows Garibaldi to occupy province after province of his kingdom without taking any steps for effectual resistance, and the annexationists and other pretenders seem to think themselves ill-used because he has not yet made up his mind to go. The army—that is to say the 35,000 men who still garrison Naples and the environs, is the only body that appears to have any cohesion—and what has already taken place certainly holds out no promise of their acting differently from their comrades under Melendez and Brigante. Garibaldi is the only active man in the kingdom, and the probabilities are that by the time he reaches the capital, they will either lay down their arms or go over in a body.

Meanwhile there is a large Piedmontese force in the bay, ready to land and take possession as soon as the King has departed. The Piedmontese Government allege they only mean to act in conformity with the wishes of the Neapolitan people—a declaration, bye-the-bye, which bears a curious resemblance to those of Count d'Aquila and Prince Murat. It would be well to know whether in sending troops to Naples M. de Cavour is acting in concert with Garibaldi or against his wishes. At any rate, the step is a practical commentary on Victor Emmanuel's letter to the champion of Italian liberty, published some time ago.

A curious question arises to-day as to the degree of reliance deserved by the various semi-official organs. The *Constitutionnel* asserts that 6,000 Russians and as many Prussians are about to sail for Syria. The *Patrie* and *Pays* deny it point blank; which is the public to believe? In this instance my information would incline me to side with the *Pays* and *Patrie*, and to pronounce that the *Constitutionnel* has been the victim of a hoax.

General de Goyon has finally given up the command of the army of occupation at Rome, being unfitted for the duties of a post which requires more energy at present than was requisite two or three years ago. General de Noue, his second in command, has been promoted to the rank of "general de division," and assumes the command in chief. He has (as I yesterday informed you) warned his officers that a brush might be looked for. The provinces of Rome, Civita Vecchia, Comarca, and Viterbo are to be defended. Those provinces constitute what is known as the "patrimony of St. Peter." They consist chiefly of the domains of Countess Mathilda, who presented them to the Holy See in 1077, and they are bounded on the west by the Mediterranean, the Apennines to the east, Lake Balsena to the north, and the province of Velletri to the south. It is not likely that Garibaldi will invade these provinces; as for the remainder of the Papal possessions, the Pope may as well give them up as lost.

From Piedmont the news is of a most warlike character. The National Guard of the kingdom has been mobilised, and placed under the command of General Cerutti.

In connection with Piedmont, I must not omit to state that it is mentioned here that Louis Napoleon, in the course of his conversation with Farini at Chambery the other day, told him that he considered Piedmont, after the annexation of Naples and Sicily, fully able to cope with Austria singlehanded. All he could do, however, would be to [illegible] Piedmont being [illegible] to prevent Austria abusing her victory. I cannot say whether the remainder of the conversation may not have qualified this declaration, but that words to the above effect were pronounced I have every reason to believe.

It is stated that the health of the Empress has been severely shaken by the fatigues of the tour in the South, and that her Majesty will not, therefore, proceed to Algeria. She will return to St. Cloud from Marseilles, leaving the Emperor to prosecute his journey alone.

M. de Lesseps has written a long letter to the papers to "refute" Lord Palmerston's "misstatements" respecting the Suez Canal. I subjoin it in full, as M. de Lesseps might possibly complain of unfairness if his reply were not given; but you will observe that he opposes nothing but his bare assertion to the statements of the Premier. It is, therefore, merely a question between the credibility of the First Lord of the Treasury and a French contractor that M. de Lesseps asks the public to decide. His letter runs thus:—

"His lordship's allegations refer to three orders of facts perfectly distinct, but to which he has given a connection which does not exist. First—Lord Palmerston declared that a certain number of shares were set down to the Viceroy of Egypt without his Highness' knowledge or consent. That affirmation is erroneous in every respect. To prove this it will be sufficient to recall the terms of the report which I presented at the general meeting of the shareholders on the 15th May. After having related all the facts relative to the transaction, I said—'We came to an understanding with the Viceroy that he should take definitely to his account the shares reserved to foreign bankers, who from circumstances had been prevented from fulfilling their engagements!' Not only did the announcement of that fact not draw forth any objection from the government of his Highness, but during the stay I recently made in Egypt the convention on this subject between his Highness and myself was sanctioned by an act of the Egyptian Government. Secondly—Lord Palmerston has pretended that the works already executed demonstrate the impossibility of making the canal without an expense of money and time which no company can support. It is the contrary which is the truth. The experience we have already obtained does not permit a doubt to be entertained that the Maritime Canal of Suez will be open to navigation within a period much shorter, and at an expense much less considerable, than the international commission of engineers had estimated. I maintain on this point all the explanations which I gave in my report to the general meeting. All the hopes I then expressed have received fresh confirmation from the works which have since been executed. Thirdly—Lord Palmerston has endeavoured to represent the loan which his Highness has just concluded with a notable and honourable financier of Paris, as having been rendered necessary by his subscription to the enterprise of the Suez Canal. That is not the case. The finances of Egypt are most prosperous, and the revenue of the state, for a single year, greatly exceeds the amount of the whole debt. By means of the loan which his Highness has obtained on such advantageous conditions as prove the confidence of capitalists, the Viceroy proposes to pay off completely the present debt, which bears a much more onerous interest than that of the loan just contracted. His Government has, therefore, purely and simply effected a good operation which, in the space of a very few years, will contribute to place the financial situation of the country in equilibrium. Such is a sincere and perfectly correct account of the situation of our enterprise, which never presented better guarantees of success. The language of Lord Palmerston will not surprise those who know the inveterate malevolence of his lordship to the Company of the Canal of Suez. For my part, I should never have thought it worth while to point out his lordship's erroneous allegations, were it not that the Board of Directors had not seen in them an intention to injure the credit of the company, and had considered it a duty to have a reply given."

STATE OF NAPLES.

A Naples letter of the 31st ult. says:—

"Of the prisoners taken during the action and the capture of the forts on the coast, Garibaldi kept all who were disposed to join him, and sent to Naples those who wished to go. The other troops followed Colonel Ruiz to Monteleone. Yesterday these outposts were attacked by the Garibaldians and carried. The line of conduct to be followed by the troops in this last struggle, [illegible]ed on them by the Court, was determined in a meeting of the officers, who decided that the [illegible] would not in any case assume the offensive, [illegible] attacked, should resist for an hour, to save [the hon]our of the flag and their oath to the King, and [then] lay down their arms. The telegraphic wires have been broken almost everywhere, and all the intelligence that come to hand is doubtful and incomplete. The prefects, in fact, are no better informed than the Ministers and the public. The diplomatic body, it is said, has advised the Ministry to retain their offices until the moral authority of the King shall be replaced by the *de facto* authority of the Dictator. This question was discussed in the Council of Ministers yesterday, and it has transpired that though no final resolution was taken, it was agreed to invest the Minister of War or of the Interior with supreme authority; this measure is also most agreeable to the Sardinian Minister. The agents of Count Cavour, in concert with a few other persons, are proceeding with their plot against Garibaldi, their object being to deprive him of the military dictatorship, and to exercise it in his place. This sort of schoolboy conspiracy will not succeed, of course, but it might place the general under the necessity of having these intriguers arrested by four men and a corporal, and thus repeating at Naples the adventure of La Farina at Palermo. In defence of their manœuvre these gallant gentlemen pretend that their only object is to thwart the revolutionary policy of the Dictator, and prevent the accession to power of the Mazzinians about his person. All these petty plots proceed from the morbid ambition of a few individuals eager for notoriety, and from the ambition of Count Cavour, who does not like to find himself in the background in the present position of Italian affairs. Garibaldi does not want a republic; and he is in perfect accord with the King of Piedmont. Garibaldi does not trouble himself about the civil administration, provided it is not made an instrument to impede the solution of the national question, the only thing he cares about. When will they cease to outrage him by false accusations? I conclude with the latest news just arrived, and give it with all reserve. The Ministry have this evening, it is said, received a despatch announcing the landing of a thousand men at Ostreni, also the formation of a provisional government at Altamura, where the patriots of Barri and Lecce met on their march towards Potenza. This information I believe to be accurate, as I saw a letter two days back which led me to expect as much. The Veloce and the Monarca had an encounter near the Faro Point, and the Monarca sheered off. There have been some disturbances near Aquila. At Dinno, in the province of Salerno, sixty of the more influential inhabitants met and formed a provisional government. The 14th of the Line refused to march on Salerno, saying that it would remain at Naples and defend the King. During last night a patrol and the post at the Campuana and Vicaria gates deserted. Yesterday two officers went to Pianelli to caution him, as he was suspected of an intention to betray the King and take part with the revolutionary committee. The citadel of Messina was on the eve of capitulating."

The *Official Journal* of Naples, of the 30th ult., publishes two Royal decrees, one of which raises to 12,000 the number of the National Guard; and the other rehabilitates M. Raffaele Farina, Prefect of Police, dismissed abruptly on the imputation of having been concerned in Count d'Aquila's conspiracy. The journals of the same date contain a letter from the Apostolical Nuncio to Cardinal Antonelli, announcing the failure of the Roman loan in the kingdom of Naples.

The extraordinary position of the city of Naples is adverted to by the *Débats*, for the purpose of observing that while the King and the population remain almost completely passive, as if scarcely interested in the coming struggle, the army seems alone to evince some sense of the gravity of the situation. Our contemporary, however, does not appear to entertain any very strong expectation that, when the decisive moment comes, the Royal troops will not fall away, and leave the unfortunate young King to his fate. The following is the language used:—

"In the drama now going on at Naples, there are two of the *dramatis personæ* who have not yet thought proper to quit their character of mutes, and appear on the stage as indifferent spectators, scarcely interested in the catastrophe. These two are the King of Naples and the Neapolitan people. The former listens, although apparently without hearing them, to two or three pretenders, who gravely discuss their fancied right to succeed to his throne; and all the resistance he opposes is simply to remain where he is. The latter retains the King, and does not repel Garibaldi or rather welcomes Garibaldi, and does not drive away, the King. There are now at Naples a dynasty, a Ministry, a constitution, a national guard, and a population of 500,000 souls. Judging from the different letters we receive from that city, it would seem that all these are of no account, and exercise no influence on the march of events. Public opinion no more exists than the civil power. All the power resides in the army; on its conduct depends the issue of the daring enterprise undertaken by Garibaldi, and in the army alone is there any manifestation of the different political passions which the irruption of the Italian volunteers ought to have aroused among the civil population. At one place the soldiers murdered their general, and though it is still doubtful whether they did so because he wanted to fight Garibaldi, or was suspected of a design to betray the King, it is certain that General Briganti was killed in consequence of political differences between him and his men. In another place, a regiment refuses to change its garrison because such change would remove it further from the King, and it is not disposed to follow its officers in deserting the Royal cause. Elsewhere officers hasten to General Pianelli, warning him to mind what he is about, as he is suspected of a leaning towards the insurrection. The army alone seems to possess vitality, and to manifest its existence and sentiments. The information we receive is so contradictory that it is impossible to foresee which of the military parties will predominate—that which inclines to defection, or that which shows itself more attached to the dynasty of the Neapolitan Bourbons than the princes of the family, or even the King himself. We must observe, however, that in all countries there is nothing so contagious in an army as defection."

The attitude of the legitimists and clerical journals with respect to Naples is most curious. The *Union* finds itself at last reduced to the sad necessity of yielding to the force of evidence, but it only does it by halves:—"The King of Naples," it says, "is abandoned by all the men, Ministers, generals, and intendants who are more particularly bound by their functions and by their oaths, to defend his people and his crown. He has on his side, in the army, only the private soldiers, and in the provinces only the workmen and labourers."

The *Monde* declares the affairs of Naples to be quite inexplicable, the King appearing decided to resist, and yet his preparations not announcing that he possesses any great means of defence.

As to the *Gazette de France*, it persists in believing that the King of the Two Sicilies still has with him from [illegible],000 to 30,000 men, well disciplined and devoted. "That number [illegible]" says the *Gazette*, "[illegible] will require to keep the field against the bands of English, Hungarians, and Mazzinians who have made an irruption into his states."

Another correspondent, under same date, says:—The Ministers sent in their resignations yesterday. The King has not yet accepted them. The reason of it is undoubtedly that it has been found impossible to form a new Ministry, for the King undoubtedly desires to disembarrass himself of his present advisers, and to attempt a *coup d'etat*. The conspiracy to which I have alluded was discovered in good time to prevent any bad consequences. There is proof sufficient deeply to compromise the court, and Prince Ischitella, the commander of the National Guard, as also Cotrufiano, commander of the fortresses and the Piazzo. The facts will come out in the instruction of the process. Much money has been distributed, and people well informed tell me that the money was supplied by the French, though I am far from asserting it. One thing is undoubted, that for a long time the policy of a certain party has been to create disturbance and embarrassment. The conditions demanded of the King by the Ministers, on which alone they will remain in power, are, the dismissal of Ischitella and Cotrufiano; but the King makes no sign. There was a very animated scene between the Ministers and Cotrufiano this morning, the former accusing the general of conspiring against the country, and the latter retorting the accusation. A deputation from the National Guard, consisting of the majors of the twelve quarters, waited on the Ministers this morning, offered them their protection, and declared that if the conditions were not granted by the King and Ministers went out of power, they would make barricades and begin the revolution in the city. I cannot describe the agitation and apprehension which exist here. All the National Guard has been under arms during the day, and remain so all night. Preparations are made also with regular arms, knives, stones, in and out of houses, to be ready for any emergency. The Royal family feel themselves to be at the last gasp, and will struggle for existence. I send you the translation of a bulletin which has just been issued by the Comitato, to the following effect:—"Another unworthy attempt is threatened by the reactive; it aims at sending our fleet to the Austrian ports, and thus to deprive the country of its naval force; to place the Neapolitan flag under the orders of Austria; to detach from their families and condemn to exile our brave officers. These facts are submitted to the public conscience. To resist these orders is not only a right but a duty." I am informed that a Piedmontese steamer has been placed this night across the port, and within the last hour a British vessel has taken up her station near the Victoria.

It is due to Admiral Mundy to say, that in the very difficult circumstances in which he has been placed for some time he has conducted himself with infinite prudence, and, whilst acting with strict impartiality, has maintained the honour and consistency of the country.

The Count of Syracuse left this evening for Genoa by a Piedmontese steamer, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch from Turin this morning. I am told that his Royal Highness was greatly affected at leaving. The Countess remains in Naples.

A circular despatch has been sent to-day by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Neapolitan Minister at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Munich, Berne, Paris (two), and other capitals: none was sent to London. Of course, I cannot interpret the cypher. We do not know where Garibaldi is, but everyone, I believe, longs for his appearance, if only to restore order and put an end to this distressing state of apprehension and uncertainty.

General Bosco returned from Salerno last night, complaining much of the insults which he received from the population of every place through which he passed. He gives it as his opinion that the Neapolitan troops will lay down their arms after firing a shot or two *pro forma*, and in the city he imagines that there will be even less resistance. There is, however, great fear of a struggle amongst the people, and, as I have told you, considerable preparations are made to meet the danger.

Lord Llanover arrived here yesterday morning from Marseilles, but, contrary to the general supposition, on no Government mission.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT AT GENEVA.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the following letter:—

GENEVA, SEPT. 1—The presence of the Emperor Napoleon in Northern Savoy induced a great many inhabitants of the province of Annecy to come to Geneva and embark on the lake, in order to proceed to Thonon by water. For the last two or three days a crowd of Frenchmen have been attracted by curiosity to parade our streets. The Helvetia steamer took them on board yesterday morning; there might be about 500 of them, and several priests were of the party. The population of Geneva, attracted in considerable numbers to the quay, saw them depart with much indifference; but some twenty Genevese or so were observed among them. A few persons immediately made up their minds to receive these Geneva truants with hissing on their return, taking care, however, not to let it be supposed that this sign of disapproval could be addressed to the Frenchmen who were on board. The boat returned last night at half-past nine. A larger crowd was collected on the quay than usual, close to where the boats disembark their passengers. As soon as the steamer arrived the hisses of the crowd began to be directed against their fellow-citizens, who had shown such a want of tact, under the present circumstances, as to go upon a trip which might be considered as a manifestation in favour of the annexation of Savoy. Unfortunately the Frenchmen, who formed the immense majority of the people on deck, imagined these hisses were meant for them, and some of them retorted by crying out—"Annexation for ever!" The hissing became then more violent than before, and when the landing began a collision took place, in which happily no one was killed or wounded. Some of the more peaceable citizens interfered, and the whole thing seemed to have passed off, when a porter pressed through the crowd carrying a box with a flag-staff sticking out of it. The flag was the imperial tricolor of the town of Gex, and it was instantly recognised. Some imprudent fellow began to shout out, "There's our flag! We will stick it up in spite of you in Geneva!" This cry produced an unanimous commotion among the crowd; an angry shout was now raised, and the French travellers answered it repeatedly with their "Long live the annexation!" The porter was stopped, and the people wanted to seize the flag. The French resisted, but in spite of their efforts the colours were carried off to the office of the commissary of police, just opposite the landing-place. Thanks to the intervention of M. James Fazy and a few of our statesmen who came up in all haste to the spot, no fresh collision ensued. I hear that the French flag was carefully replaced in the box this morning, by direction of the Genevese authorities, and consigned to a commissary of police, who immediately left in a private carriage to go and restore it to its owner, the Mayor of Gex, in the town of Gex itself.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO SYRIA.

The following is an extract from a private letter:—

BEYROUT, AUGUST 17.—The French troops have arrived and are encamped at "the pines" outside the town, but they find a great lack of water and of roads, so that their first occupation will be to make a road and sink wells. Last night two Druses who were found prowling about the camp were arrested and sent on board a French ship—a summary mode of proceeding, which rather astonishes the natives; but the French are rapidly settling themselves down in their quarters, and will doubtless soon establish a little order in their vicinity, and not a little gaiety, for it will be the popular promenade. Hassan Bey (Colonel O'Reilly) started for Sidon on Wednesday, to make a night attack on the Druses in the vicinity of Hasbeya and Rasheya, and bring away some two thousand Christians, chiefly women and children, who are still in that district. One of the Druse Sheiks has declared that if a French soldier sets his foot in their territory he will massacre every Christian he can lay his hand on, and make for the Hauran. O'Reilly is to take 1,200 Turks from Sidon, and the result of the expedition is looked for with great anxiety. This morning a despatch was received from Damascus stating that Fuad had arrested 1,003 persons, of whom 145 had been tried and condemned. Of these forty were to be hanged, of whom four had already suffered, but they belonged to the villages outside Damascus. It is also reported that he has occupied the passes to the Ledja with Turkish troops, so as to hem in the Druses; but this I doubt, as also the probability of their being surprised by the expedition from Sidon. Their means of obtaining and conveying intelligence are most extraordinary. They have not altogether taken a hostile attitude towards England, but their hatred of the French is loudly proclaimed; nor does there seem to be much friendship exhibited towards our allies by the Arabs in general, so the English admiral has prohibited officers of the fleet from going to villages round Beyrout, probably lest they should be mistaken for Frenchmen and shot by the Druses.

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY.

It seems probable that France will be the only country in Europe well provided with food from her own soil during the coming winter. If so, it will be a national, and international, blessing. France troubled, inevitably troubles Europe; the men yet living, who have seen four French thrones upset, have also seen each of these events preceded and precipitated, not to say caused, by one of those "rebellions of the belly" which Bacon, recording as much the accumulated observation of others as his own political insight, declared to be, of all rebellions, the most dangerous. But with the evil averted comes also a lesson to be learned; and as it is a lesson the French now need, more than any other nation, we cannot but wish they would open their eyes to it in time, and not let pass unimproved one of the most favourable opportunities ever presented to an intelligent people of learning its own true interest.

Should our anticipation prove correct—should the corn harvest of France turn out abundant—and should the rest of Europe find its home supplies considerably under the level marked by its present rate of consumption, a desire will be generated, in two quarters, to transfer a portion of the French-grown corn of the year to other countries. Foreign consumers will want to buy it, at prices higher than will be attainable in the French market; and French producers will want to sell to such foreigners. If the trade be left to itself, the supply will thus be equalised; and with the supply the price—barring only the needful cost of carriage, to be borne by all who consume what must be brought to them from a distance. There are, however, two other parties concerned. There is the foreign producer, and the French consumer. They will both, as far as commercial profits is concerned, desire to see the supposed transfer impeded or prevented. The only power which can gratify them is the French Government. It does not, of course, care a straw for the wishes of the foreign producer, but it has a palpable and very powerful motive for pleasing the French consumer. And, accordingly, seeing that those who have to sell are fewer, and politically less potent, than those who have to buy it, the chances are that we shall see restrictions placed on the exportations of corn from France.

This is an old policy. Nor should we forget that a century ago it was our own. Before the manufacturing system gave us our dense population, and still further, before improved means of communication made our corn-growing districts on the coast near neighbours, in effect, to all our large towns, we should often realise better prices for corn by shipping it abroad than by keeping it for home consumption. But it is also a short-sighted and mistaken policy. Its tendency is directly to weaken and depress the food-producing power of the country; in other words, the agricultural interest. And thence to produce, in the long run, an effect precisely the opposite of that which is avowedly intended.

What every corn-grower desires, and what every Government, acting for the benefit of those it governs ought to desire, is that the price of corn should be (1) such as fully to remunerate the grower, and (2) as free as it may be from fluctuation. Freedom in the use of capital and labour, and freedom in the transmission of their produce, afford the only possible means of attaining both these objects. France, under the protective system, is denied both; and the consequence, as regards her agriculture, is that which has been so well described of late by French writers. With a soil and climate, acre for acre and month for month, far superior to ours, and a numerous, ingenious, and laborious population devoted to agriculture, her food producing power is far inferior to ours in its methods; and the results can be compared only to draw from every intelligent and candid Frenchman a confession that something, for which not the soil, nor the climate, nor the farmers, nor the peasantry of France are to blame, has hitherto over-weighed that country in the race with ours. Something, perhaps several things; and some of them not readily removable. But of one of these thing our neighbours may know, if they are so minded, obtain some knowledge, by simply observing what passes before their eyes; and that under the most favourable circumstances.

If the exportation of corn be forbidden, it cannot take place. The article is too bulky for the smuggler. The producers, and the dealers who would have served them in the export trade, will lose the profit such trade would have given them. But the price of bread will be kept low; and the millions to whom the price of bread is the most important of all prices will be contented, when they might have been the reverse. Contentment is favourable to contemplation; and though the multitude will not see beyond the shelves of the baker, there are many in France who will see much further; and who cannot better use the political quietude thus purchased than in counting its cost. They may consider how an arbitrary and paternal Government really thus operates upon the gains and the prosperity of national agriculture. They will observe the French farmer condemned to low prices, while he sees the farmers, not French, getting high ones. They will see him forbidden to feed his neighbours or to profit himself. They may hear him grumbling at this; and even exclaiming that were the circumstances reversed, he would have no compensation: that a deficient harvest would as little find him left to himself—that it would be met by Government importations: that then, with a smaller quantity to sell, he would have to pay additional taxes for the express purpose of keeping down the price of his own produce. It is true that the avowed object of all this meddling is to prevent great fluctuations of price; and that this is an object desirable to the producer. The weak point in the policy is—that it is not effective. Some effect, and that in the desired direction, is, no doubt, on each occasion made manifest. But this is done at the cost of reducing the natural powers of the country to provide for itself; and thus increasing, permanently, the need for that very external aid which it is the vain pretence of the system to dispense with. The expected interference of the Government weakens all the motives whence spring the active prosperity of the national agricultural. Large gains rendered far less probable; and losses much more so. Skill, industry, and enterprise see no clear path before them in that direction. The Government assumes to every farmer the aspect of a partner with large powers over, and no responsibilities to, the firm; and beyond the apprehension, itself sufficiently perplexing, of what the coming season may prove, there is the further and still more difficult problem to be solved: what will the Government do?

Every additional element of uncertainty as to the returns of any occupation, taken up for profit, notoriously requires the prospect of additional average profits to bring to it a given supply of capital. A Government restriction, the nature of which can never, with certainty, be foreseen, on the disposal of the produce, is one such element, and one never lost sight of. Hence capital shuns agriculture in France. The soil and climate, and the peasantry, on small patches of land, do much. The result is, compared with that of an agriculture far better supplied with capital, but buying its labour dearly and carried on upon a soil, and under a climate, decidedly inferior; and wonder is expressed. But they only wonder who do not see, or who forget, that in France the capitalist who embarks in agriculture waits for his profits, not only upon the variations of the seasons, but upon the still less calculable terms and effects of Imperial decrees.—*Globe*.

INDIA.

"The wealth of the Indies" has long since passed into a proverb; but this, like many other proverbs, has outlived the state of things that gave rise to it. Are there any who still cherish the illusory idea—for illusory assuredly it is—that our Indian empire is a source of wealth? Let us assure all those who think so that the whole state of the case, in its main features, may be summarised thus:—we must make up our minds to an annual drain on our population, sufficient to keep up an effective footing, an European army in India of a hundred thousand men, and in return India presents us with an annually increasing debt already amounting to close on a hundred millions, and a deficit for the present year of ten millions. This appears to be the plain state of the matter, in a debtor and creditor point of view; and our readers will not be surprised if some people are asking where is the profit? However, the question of retaining India cannot be argued on these grounds, but the state of its finances is anything but satisfactory, and—altogether its affairs at present cannot be spoken of as otherwise than critical. The simultaneous coming into operation of no less than four such important measures as the European Forces Bill, the Arms Act, the Income-tax Bill, and the Protective Duties must be regarded as nothing less than the introduction of a wholly new system in India, which in fact it is. Whether on the whole the change will be for the better or not remains to be seen. The expenditure for the current year is estimated at £44,000,000, with a probable deficit in April, 1861, of between seven and eight millions. Of the three ways of meeting this deficiency, either by reduction of the expenditure, by an increase of taxation, or by borrowing, our readers are aware that an increase of taxation was resolved upon, one of the results of which was the bill carried by Mr. Wilson for imposing an income-tax. The collection of taxes in India has ever been, and possibly from the nature of the case ever will be, attended with circumstances little pleasing to contemplate. The character of the natives, no doubt, is, to some extent the cause of this, but we fear the arbitrary mode of dealing with them which subordinate officials adopt has much more to do with it. The *Bombay Times* which reached us by the last mail contains some extraordinary disclosures relating to this subject, and admits us to some of those scenes of oppression and torture which are enacted by natives in authority over their countrymen, the very frequency of which we fear, by their thus having come to be regarded as matters of course, so avoiding any particular notice, is also the cause of the continued impunity with which such cruelties are perpetrated. The scene of the disclosures to which we refer is the north-western province of Oude. It appears that Oude is a non-regulation province, and that the authorities who "are," as the Indian correspondent of the *Times* says, "without any law," are a law to themselves. Although the first quarterly payment of the income-tax does not fall due until the 1st of November, these "authorities" doubtless thought it too long to wait, and accordingly resolved that Oude should have the benefit of the tax some months before the bill became law. "A native assistant-commissioner, named Ram Dyal, set about collecting it after the native method:—Incomes were set down at any figure he considered best, and, there being no court of appeal, he took 3 per cent. on these; when this was refused, torture seems to have been resorted to." Charges of his having used torture were brought against him in the *Oude Gazette*, whereupon Ram Dyal prosecuted for libel. The charges made in the *Oude Gazette* were to the effect that Ram Dyal had corruptly received from divers persons larger sums than they were assessed at in the orders. That he forced parties exempted from payment to contribute—that he compelled respectable Hindoo women to pay the amount of tax levied on the male members of their family, by taking from them their jewels and ornaments which were their own private and personal property, besides defiling and violating the privacy of their own apartments—and that, while collecting the tax in a certain village, he placed guards on all the roads leading to and from it to prevent any one from going or coming while he proceeded to levy the tax. These are the pleas stated in justification by the defendants in the suit. The evidence given so far supports these pleas, but the trial was still going on when the last mail left, and it is, of course, impossible to say, especially when the mass of evidence is native testimony, how far the evidence for the prosecution may invalidate the conclusion to which so far the proceedings appear to conduct. If, however, the evidence be true only in part, it lets us into some of the secrets of Indian Government, or rather, of Indian tyranny, which constitute, we fear, a *terra incognita* of oppression little dreamt of, and which, excepting glimpses incidentally revealed to us on such occasions as the present, are, it would appear, too, carefully guarded by the initiated. Persons on whom unjust demands were made, on refusal were, it is alleged, beaten, confined for days, threatened with disgrace to the females of their family, and respectable men and women even forced into compliance with arbitrary and extortionate exaction by confining them in filthy and disgusting places, with heavy stones placed on their heads. Evidence was given also of other and still more aggravated charges, the nature of which we avoid mentioning until the case terminates, as those latter charges so far, at least, rest wholly on native testimony. But the evidence of Captain Chamberlain, while corroborating the charges of oppression and torture, contains still more startling disclosures which almost forbid hope that such grinding tyranny and injustice, supposing its existence proved, can be put an end to under the present system of civil administration in India. Numberless complaints were, it seems, from time to time, preferred against Ram Dyal to Captain Chamberlain, on which he at once instituted inquiry. We shall quote his own words from the evidence:—

"I never received willingly any petitions against the tax, but at the time the lives of the Europeans were in danger I did so. I consider I had authority to receive petitions. It is quite true I received public orders not to do so, but then I received private and demi-official orders, which I understood authorised me to do so, particularly as it was only that way I could get at the feeling of the *vox populi* of Lucknow, and could act with a full conviction that I was doing my duty to Government in an honest, conscientious manner. Mr. Johannes being a very old inhabitant of Lucknow, I asked him to be good enough to let me know the state of feeling in Lucknow, as a few days previously the commissioner sent for me saying he had received a threatening letter. It was an anonymously written letter, threatening the lives of all the Europeans in this city. The commissioner asked me to find out what the feeling was. I made my informers, the paid servants of Government, institute inquiries, and desired them to let me know the results. I found that the assertions made by the *Oude Gazette* were notoriously true, and I reported so to Government. I told the Chief Commissioner I was prepared to show certain stones that I had been informed certain persons had been compelled, because they would not pay the tax, to hold over their heads in a filthy place. I then desired my subordinate officer, Lieutenant Scott, to make still further inquiries, with a view to reporting it to Government. I was stopped half way, and desired to desist, and was told to issue a peremptory order, and desire the police to interfere in no manner or way in the matter. The result has been my removal from Lucknow. I should have imagined I was held responsible for the peace of the city, but there appears to be a doubt of that; at any rate, I have tried my utmost to do so. I made the inquiries because it was calculated to inflame the whole city. Placards were posted to the effect that we intended to make them all Christians. This, I thought, arose from the oppression caused by the plaintiff and his myrmidons in collecting the tax. I was prevented from making further inquiries, because I was summarily removed in consequence of my making inquiries."

In the evidence of Lieutenant Scott it is stated that there was a man brought to him who had attempted to commit suicide on account of the oppression inflicted on him to exact the tax. In the report forwarding this man to him it was stated he had been confined for four hours in a filthy and disgusting place.

Whatever may be the result of the entire body of evidence as regards the special points at issue, there is enough here to show the existence of a state of things generally which may well make one despair of the future of India under a system where the details of its administration can still exhibit some of the worst features of the period of Warren Hastings; while the present state of things cannot plead in mitigation of the difficulties with which that great administrator had to contend, nor the pressure of State necessity, which was the moving principle of all his acts. But it will make no amends now for the injustice with which Hastings was treated that such a system as even his great abilities could not redeem from obloquy should to any extent be perpetuated after him. We shall return to this subject again when the remainder of the evidence will enable us to speak more precisely.—*Evening Mail*.

FORGERY OF ENGLISH TRADE MARKS.

Miss Sarah Ann Pickard, watch-dealer, of Hatton-garden, appeared before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street, on Wednesday, on a summons obtained at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to answer the charge of having wilfully and knowingly used a forged declaration in a business transaction appertaining to the Customs. There was a second summons charging the act of forgery, but this was abandoned by the Crown, on the failure of the evidence to support the case.

This was understood to be the first prosecution under the recent treaty with France.

Mr. Weymouth, solicitor for the defendant, took some preliminary objections to the form of proceeding, on legal grounds, but they were not allowed.

Mr. Beverley, one of the solicitors for the Crown, drew the attention of the court to the particular sections of the Customs Act under which the present charge was instituted, and then proceeded to state that their object was to protect the English trade from the practice pursued by certain dealers of importing into this country watches of foreign manufacture bearing the names of well-known English makers which had been engraved upon them abroad. These were sold in England for British watches, at a price greatly beyond their value, and thus a fraud was perpetrated on the public, which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue felt it their duty to prevent as far as possible. In the present instance there had been no attempt to evade the Customs duty, for under the new treaty all watches, both of English and foreign manufacture, were admitted into this country free of duty—an exemption formerly conceded to English watches only. By the regulations of the Excise, which they were empowered by the Act of Parliament to enforce, it was an offence to make or use any false declaration or instrument in a business matter, which rendered the offender liable to a penalty of £100, and it was that penalty which they now sought to recover.

Mr. John Alexander, second clerk at the Police-court, Clerkenwell, proved that the form of declaration now produced was made on the 6th of June last, in his presence, and signed by Mr. R. P. Tyrwhitt, the magistrate. The person who made the declaration signed the name of "Moses Tobias," and declared to the truth of the allegation in the usual form. The Mr. Tobias now present is not the person who signed the declaration.

Mr. John Wilson, Excise agent, of 12, Harp-lane, Thames-street, deposed that about the end of May last a case of watches was imported by the ship Albion from Boulogne, in reference to which witness received the bill of lading from defendant. It was signed at the back by defendant, who gave him instructions to clear the case and send it home. Subsequently the goods were detained, and witness called on defendant in Hatton-garden, where she occupied a private house, having her name on the door-plate. Witness told her that the watches had been detained because some of them bore the name of Tobias, an English maker, engraved upon them, which made it necessary that Mr. Tobias should sign a declaration that the watches were imported by him, or by his sanction and authority, and for his trade. Witness promised to send her the usual form of declaration made in such cases, and he received a letter from her a day or two afterwards, which he had since lost, but of which he possessed an accurate copy made by himself.

The copy, on the objection of defendant's solicitor, was not produced.

The defendant's signature on the bill of lading was proved by another agent, and Mr. Beck deposed to having filled up the form of declaration under Mr. Wilson's instructions. It was the same now produced.

Mr. Michael Tobias, examined—I know nothing of the declaration produced. No part of it is in my handwriting, and I never authorised it to be made. There is no other person of my name at Waltham Abbey.

Wm. Peyton, an officer of Customs, deposed that the case of watches was imported on the 17th of May, and contained 42 gold watches, 108 silver ditto, and 36 metal watches, the present charge having relation to the latter only.

Mr. Weymouth—Is it not a well-known practice, even by first-rate houses, to import foreign watches with English names upon them?

Witness—It is not the practice of "first-rate" houses to do so, but I know it is extensively done. We always seize the watches when we find it out.

It was stated that the watches produced were worth 16s. each, and would sell (as English make) at about £3 each.

Mr. Henry—I think it has been abundantly proved that the defendant "used" this counterfeit declaration which she sent, with a card which Mr. Tobias gave her for a very different purpose, to the witness, Mr. Wilson, and so far from there being any mitigatory circumstances in the case, I am of opinion that the Commissioners have acted very leniently in the matter. The offence committed is an indictable one, and the defendant might have been required to answer this charge before a jury. It is of the greatest importance to the public, and to all honest dealers in the trade, that the practice referred to, of importing inferior watches of foreign make, and selling them for English ones, should be put a stop to, and the Board of Excise is entitled to thanks for having taken up the matter. I must inflict the full penalty of £100, with costs.

The fine was immediately paid, with £3 costs.

KILLARNEY RACES.

A numerous, respectable, and most enthusiastic meeting of the professional, commercial, and trading communities of Killarney was held in the Court-house of that town on Monday, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for the revival of that very popular meeting long known as the "Killarney Races." The total absence from the meeting of the local aristocracy is much to be deplored; indeed, we are in a position to state that the apparently cold and studied indifference of the proprietors of the soil to the amusements, the profits, and the general interests of the industrious classes in Killarney, has long been felt and freely discussed in that town. Let us, however, hope that the enthusiasm which prevailed at Monday's meeting will tend to promote a cordial and generous reaction and rivalry amongst all parties, with a view to the re-establishment of the races on a satisfactory and permanent basis. Our object is to "throw oil on the troubled waters," and, if possible, to narrow the breach which we know exists between aristocrat and democrat, and which, we are satisfied, can be easily accomplished by a little giving and taking on either side.

To come, however, to the proceedings of the day. Our correspondent informs us that, on entering the Court-house, he found it well and respectably filled by the representatives of the different classes indicated in our opening paragraph. Amongst those present were Mr. Maurice D. Brennan, Doctor Barry, Mr. Charles A. M'Carthy, solicitor; Mr. David O'Sullivan, apothecary; Mr. Francis Creagh Downing, solicitor; Mr. Daniel Shea, bookseller; Mr. Comerford, Mr. C. A. O'Keeffe, Mr. O. C. M'Dermott, Mr. Francis M'Donogh, Mr. Kelliher, Kenmare Arms; Mr. James Egan, Mr. John O'Sullivan, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Regan, Mr. John Donovan, Mr. B. Roche; but our space does not permit us to enter into anyfurther detail of names.

A little after two o'clock Mr. David O'Sullivan was called upon to take the chair. On doing so, he said that he was fully sensible of the kindness of his friends, that he could have wished their choice had fallen on some person whose position and circumstances rendered him more eligible for the office than he felt himself to be; nevertheless as he was always ready to respond to the call of his fellow-townsmen on any occasion, he would not hesitate to take the chair, which he did amidst loud and general cheering, and concluded a few admirably conceived and well-expressed observations by reading the requisition convening the meeting.

A committee was then named, the members of which retired and prepared a series of resolutions, which were subsequently submitted to and adopted by the meeting:—

No. 1 recognising the importance of re-organising the Killarney Races for the amusement of visitors and natives, as well as for the advantage of the town generally.

No. 2 authorising the committee to carry out the object of No. 1, by collecting subscriptions and making all other necessary arrangements.

No. 3 requesting the stewards of the last race meeting to transfer the surplus fund of that meeting, now in Bank, to the credit of the stewards to be appointed for the contemplated races.

The utmost unanimity prevailed throughout the entire proceedings, at the close of which a subscription list was opened, which in a few minutes realised the handsome sum of £40. Mr. C. O'Keeffe was called to the second chair, and an unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. O'Sullivan having been carried, the meeting separated full of hope for the success of the Killarney Races.

Since the above was written, we learn that the committee resumed their labours yesterday by a general canvass of the town, and that they succeeded in raising a sum amounting in the aggregate to considerably over £100.—*Kerry Evening Post*.

THE HARVEST IN SCOTLAND.

Correspondents of the *Scotsman* thus report on the state of the weather and the crops from the places mentioned:—

FIFE.—Another month of cold and ungenial weather for maturing the grain has naturally created considerable uneasiness regarding the prospects of the harvest. The heavy thunder-showers which have fallen partially over the county, as well as some days of almost continuous rains, with high winds, have considerably laid and injured the crops where they were luxuriant. A month of fine weather, however, would do much to repair the damage. In all the early districts a beginning was made of barley-cutting in the end of last week, and on lighter descriptions of soil some fields of oats have also been cut. A good deal will be done this week in cutting these two crops. It will, however, be at least ten days before harvest will be general on the higher districts. So far as reaping has gone barley is showing as well in the stook as it promised while standing. Seldom has this grain had a bulkier appearance on all descriptions of land, and notwithstanding the wet and cloudy weather the straw is stiff and generally drying with a good colour. The oat crop is more irregular as to bulk, but the quality of the grain is expected to be fine. Wheat ripens very slowly, and forming quite a contrast in its lateness this year, when compared with oats or barley, for it was soonest ready last year. Though the crop is a little thin on the ground, the ears are large and well filled, having escaped the ravages of fly at the time of blooming. If we have weather to ripen the spring sown as well as the autumn there will undoubtedly be a large yield. Little or no wheat will be cut for a week, even in the earliest districts. Green crops still look remarkably well. The potato crops are, with few exceptions, vigorous in growth. In several instances, however, diseased spots are visible on the haulm, but the tubers are sound. With dry bracing weather now, it is probable that the crops will escape with little damage. Turnips are universally fine when they were early sown; the later sown were somewhat checked in their growth by the heavy cold showers of rain which battered the ground before the leaves were sufficiently advanced.

MID-LOTHIAN.—The weather was showery from the 28th to the 1st September. Since, it has been close, dull, and warm, without rain. Rapid progress is now making with reaping, and plenty of hands can be had. The reaping machines have this season supplanted a good many scythes. The further progress now made shows that barley and oats are a full crop without being extra, and the quality of both promising well. There have been very few fields of wheat cut, and as yet it only slowly ripens. There has been no further symptoms of increase of the potato disease. Turnips, however, are losing much of their vigour, and the late are looking more set in growth than they have hitherto done.

EAST LOTHIAN.—Last week there were showers almost every night, and frequently during the day heavy but partial rains of short duration. Still harvest operations have gone on steadily; and as the different crops are only coming slowly to maturity, part of them are being cut rather green. In the lower district of the county the greater part of the oats and barley are in stook, and a fair beginning has been made in cutting wheat. The heavy gale of wind on Thursday last shook out part of the ripe grain, and on exposed situations there is a loss even where it was green, but not to an extent that will be felt, if the weather to come continue favourable. It had the effect, however, of putting all the first cut grain into fair keeping condition, so that leading in has commenced, and already on some farms a goodly array of stacks has been secured.

WEST-LOTHIAN.—Since Tuesday last the weather has been showery, but not so much so as to interrupt materially the progress of the barley harvest, which is now general in the lower portion of the county. This crop bulks well in the stook, and appears to be of better quality than might have been anticipated from the state of the weather under which it was ripened. Some patches of oats have been cut; but neither this cereal nor wheat can be generally ready for the sickle for a few days. Reaping machines being now extensively employed in the county, the demand for shearers is less than usual, and wages are in consequence moderate. Mangold-wurzel is running much to seed, but the other green crops are advancing favourably.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

The prospects of the farmers have greatly improved during the past week; in addition to which the four fine days of this week have done incalculable good throughout the country. We begin at last to have a taste of summer weather. We have received the following report of the crops drawn up last Saturday, which must be read making ample allowances for the improvement effected by the subsequent favourable weather both to hay and the growing crops. Another correspondent has informed us that a more abundant or a finer crop of potatoes never grew at the Maharees than that of this year:—

WHEAT.—A smart breeze during two days this week, with intervals of dry weather and sun, has had the effect of raising a large portion of what had been laid. The crop is very backward in ripening.

OATS AND BARLEY.—A similar report applies to those crops, which are much improved by the late change in the weather. Some partial reaping of the former has commenced where it was badly laid, but in a green, unripe state.

GREEN CROPS.—Although mangels and turnips have not increased much in bulb for the last fortnight, it is expected that a return to dry weather will yet improve them. There is no doubt, however, but both will be very short of last year's crop.

MEADOWS.—A considerable quantity has been swept away by the late floods, while other portions are much damaged or unfit for use. The loss in this crop would have been still greater if the last few days had not taken up so well. While the high wind of Thursday scattered about the strongest meadow cocks, it had the beneficial effect of drying large quantities which had been made up in damp condition; and yesterday being a fine calm day, a large portion was securely made up. A want of hands is still the great drawback.—*Kerry Post*.

Law Intelligence.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.
(Before Baron Hughes.)

In re Darcys, minors.

Mr. John O'Hagan moved, on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Kearney, P.P., of Avoca, and Lady Petrie, the testamentary guardians of the minors, that a writ of *habeas corpus* be directed to Frances Darcy, the mother of the children, commanding her to deliver them up to the guardians. Patrick Darcy, the father, it was stated, was a farmer in the county of Wicklow, and by his will directed his children to be brought up in the Roman Catholic religion, which he professed, and appointed the Rev. Mr. Kearney and Lady Catherine Petrie to be guardians over them. The children were five in number—two boys and three girls. The mother, who is a Protestant, it was alleged, had refused to carry out the testamentary directions of her husband, and handed the female children over to the custody of the managers of the "Bird's Nest" at Kingstown, of which Dr. Josiah Smyly and William J. Kinkaid are the trustees. An application was made to the trustees, who stated in reply that only two of the children were in the institution, and that they would be delivered up to the testamentary guardians when their legal right to the custody was established. They referred the guardians to Mr. John Martin, solicitor to the institution, on the subject. The guardians, under these circumstances, did not deem it necessary to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be directed to the trustees, but they required a writ to be directed to the mother, for the delivery up of the male children in her custody.

Baron Hughes said that he would, if pressed, grant a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to the mother. He would, however, suggest that, in all probability, if the trustees admitted the legal right of the guardians, the mother would follow their example. For this purpose he would allow the case to stand until next chamber-day.

Mr. O'Hagan concurred in the opinion expressed by his lordship, and a rule postponing the case was accordingly made.

Corry v. Lord Cremorne.

In this case, which was an ejectment on the title, brought by Dr. Corry of Belfast, for recovery of "the Rock Corry Estate," and £100,000 for mesne rates,

Mr. Frederick L. Smyth moved for an order to deem the service already had of the writ of ejectment good. It appeared by Dr. Corry's affidavit, that Lord Cremorne and his trustee, General Rawdon, were resident out of the jurisdiction of the courts of law in Ireland; that copies of the writ of ejectment had been left at Dartrey House, the mansion of Lord Cremorne, in Ireland, addressed to his lordship, and to General Rawdon; as also that copies had been transmitted to their residences in London, and that copies had been left at four of the lodges attached to his lordship's estate.

The Judge made an order directing service of the writ of ejectment to be substituted by serving Mr. Ker, Lord Cremorne's land agent, and transmitting a copy of the writ and this order to Lord Cremorne and General Rawdon, through the post-office.

QUEEN'S BENCH CHAMBER.
(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

The Queen v. M'Intyre.

Mr. Purcell applied on behalf of a man named M'Intyre, a prisoner confined in the jail of Carrick-on-Shannon on a charge of murder, that he be admitted to bail. He was committed in April last, and was ready for his trial at the last assizes, but on the application of the Crown the trial was postponed. He (counsel) had a certificate from a doctor, to the effect that he was suffering from a disease in the head which would render it dangerous for him to be detained longer in custody. The circumstances which led to his arrest were these:—The murdered man was returning from the fair of Magherafelt, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, accompanied by his son, his wife, and another female, when he was set upon and beaten at a place called Screen, by a number of men. The prisoner was identified only by the wife as one of the party.

Mr. Cassidy appeared on behalf of the Crown. One of the parties charged with the murder had been admitted to bail by Mr. Serjeant Howley, the going judge of assize, and, that being so, the Attorney-General did not see any reason for applying a different rule to M'Intyre, and, accordingly, he consented to admit the prisoner to bail, if he gave two solvent securities of £50 each, himself to be bound in recognisances for £100.

Rule accordingly.

In re Patrick D. Calanan, an infant.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Graydon, moved that the return made by the grandfather of the infant, Patrick D. Calanan, to the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued in this case, be deemed satisfactory and sufficient. It appeared from the return that the mother of the child was the daughter of Alexander M'Cullagh, the grandfather, and that she married with a person named Calanan. They had several children, of whom the infant, Patrick Daniel, was one, and was now, it was stated, over nine years of age. He was handed over by the father in 1852, to the custody of the grandfather, by whom he was since supported and educated, the father not having contributed anything towards his maintenance. In 1854, the father came to the residence of the grandfather for the purpose of getting him to take charge of another of his children, which he refused to do, and therefore he said he would take Patrick away. The grandfather assented, but when the child had been placed on a car for the purpose, the father, Patrick Calanan, took him off the car, and placed the child in the grandfather's arms, stating that if he would agree to support and rear said child, he would leave him with him for ever. The grandfather further stated that the father was a person unfit to have the custody of the child, as he was of drunken, dissipated habits, and of immoral character; that he had no regular means of procuring a livelihood, and that he (the grandfather) was willing and able to support said child, if left with him. He further stated that he had, in obedience to the writ, now produced the child, who was present. Counsel submitted that though the father, under ordinary circumstances, was entitled to the custody of his child if he were, proved to be of such a character as had been stated on the affidavits made in the case, the court would not remove the child from the charge of the grandfather, with whom he had been for so many years, and who entertained for him the strongest feeling of affection. It was a great hardship on the grandfather that the father, having allowed so long a time to elapse without demanding his child, and having never, during nine years, contributed a farthing to his maintenance, should now be permitted to deprive him of the care of the infant.

Mr. Frederick Smith appeared to oppose the return as insufficient in point of law. The charge of immoral conduct which had been made in the affidavit was not supported by any fact, except a statement that the father of the infant, who was formerly a Scripture-reader in Kilconnell, county Galway, had subsequently been employed in England by the London Missionary Society, from whose service he was dismissed on a charge of drunkenness. This allegation, counsel stated, was untrue, the cause of his dismissal being that he could not afford to keep a respectably-furnished residence and a library. He had been offered many situations in connection with religious bodies since he left the employment of the London Society, which he refused, having, with his wife and family, become a Roman Catholic.

Judge Hughes said he agreed with Mr. Brereton that this was a case of great hardship on the grandfather. This child had been handed over by the father to him seven years ago, and during that time, was maintained and educated by him, without any expense to the father. No doubt feelings of affection had sprung up between the grandfather and his grandchild, the severance of which would cause a pang to his mind; but still the law, which conferred the right on the father to his child, was too strong, and he would be sorry to see it altered. As he stated on a previous occasion, that was a right which he enjoyed, not for his own benefit, it was a sacred trust with which the law clothed him, and which he could not delegate or transfer to the prejudice of the rights which he had acquired under it. It was, therefore, perfectly clear, on abstract principles, that the father had a right to the custody of his child, and the question was, whether he had so far degraded himself that he could not be safely intrusted by the Crown with the maintenance and bringing up of his own child. A case had been stated, that the father, in this instance, was of drunken and dissipated habits, and unfit to have the custody of his child. If that case had been proved to his (Judge Hayes) satisfaction, he would feel bound to act on it, and refuse the father the custody of the child, but it had not, in his opinion, been made out. He was not prepared to say that every drunken father was to be deprived of the custody of his children. He should be proved to be a man of such dissolute habits that his son would acquire a taint by being placed in his custody before he could interfere with his rights. Therefore, notwithstanding that it might be productive of a pang to the grandfather to be deprived of his grandchild, he should look on the return made as insufficient in point of law, and order that the child be immediately handed over to its natural parents.

When, in pursuance of his lordship's decision, the father and mother of the child proceeded to take charge of him, he screamed loudly, and threw himself on the floor, sobbing "Grandfather! grandfather!" His lordship called the little fellow to him, and spoke to him in the most affectionate manner, telling him that he would see his grandfather, and that he was sure his mother would take every care of him. His lordship's words pacified him somewhat, and, having fondly embraced and kissed his grandfather, he was brought away by his parents.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—YESTERDAY.
(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Meyers.

This case, which stood adjourned from the previous day, in order to afford the bankrupt an opportunity of explaining some matters connected with his schedule, was postponed to November, his Lordship stating that, upon the affidavit made by the bankrupt, he was satisfied he withheld no information from the court.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Thomas Biggen, a private in the Scots Greys, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 114 E, charged with assaulting him in the Long-[illegible] on Thursday, while in the execution of his duty.—He [was] fined £1, or, in default of payment, ordered one month's imprisonment.

Catherine Byrne was brought up in custody of Police-constable 36 A, charged with stealing potatoes from a garden in Roper's Rest, on Thursday night.—She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 14 days. Thomas O'Connor, of Charlemont-street, [was charged] with obstructing [illegible] and assaulting him on the Ranelagh-road, on Thursday night [illegible]—He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

John Molloy and Mary Mo[illegible] were charged by 36 D, with using obscene and blasphemous language yesterday, on the public thoroughfare in Pill-lane. Molloy had been bailed out at Green-street station, and did not appear.—He was fined 5s, or in default to be imprisoned for 48 hours. The female prisoner was ordered to pay a fine of 2s 6d, or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

James Callaghan and Thomas Gogan, two boys, and Catherine Dowling, were charged with stealing three bags from the Chapelizod spinning-mills. The charge against the woman was that she had unlawful possession of the bags. Callaghan, who had been for some time employed in the mill, pleaded guilty, and was ordered to receive two dozen lashes. The other prisoners were discharged.

Irish Fair.

OMAGH FAIR.—Our fair on Tuesday last was a large one, the quantity of all kinds of stock shown, with the exception of pigs, being greater than usual, and the buyers numerous. A great number of horses were offered for sale, principally of a common description; for such the demand was dull, but animals of a better class were much looked for, and brought good prices. The number which changed hands was not great. Of all descriptions of black cattle there were good supplies; and though prices did not advance much, there was a marked improvement in the demand, and a very fair amount of business done. As usual, good springers and superior animals brought high prices. The show of sheep and lambs was large, and the demand good; all brought out were readily sold, fat animals bringing fair prices. But few pigs were offered, for which high rates were obtained.

BARNET CATTLE FAIR, WEDNESDAY.—This stock mart was resumed to-day. A very great clearance had been made the previous day of Hereford and Devon steers, and most of the shorthorns were sold out. In the Welsh cattle field several large droves were again on offer. Useful steers made from £11 to £13, and heifers £6 to £7. North Wales steers made from £14 to £16. Among Scotch cattle an active business has been transacted at remunerative prices to dealers. Large West Highland steers fetched from £10 to £14. A good herd of polled Scots and Hereford steers were purchased for his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, which left the fair for Windsor Farms. In the field assigned for milch cows a large business has been done, and best descriptions of beasts have made high figures. In the horse fair a good show yet remained on view, and an active demand prevailed for Welsh foresters and Irish colts. The breed of the latter has been greatly improved of late years, and many very promising and useful horses were selected at figures varying from 15 to 30 guineas; cart horses, sound and young, were readily sold. Welsh ponies ranged in price from 6 to 14 guineas. There was, as usual, a good muster of the touting school, with "old screws" to sell, and cheap, but country farmers exhibited much coyness towards this section of horse dealers. A great contention exists as to the locality for holding the sheep fair. It is proposed by one party to have the sheep fair half a mile on the London side of Barnet, and by another party to hold it a similar distance on the other side of the village, and such is the spirit of opposition that either party carried out their own views, and there were two fairs for sheep, at about a mile apart, which caused considerable inconvenience, and made a division of buyers, &c., and rendered the fair unimportant, and only a nominal business has been done. It is highly desirable that a proper understanding should be arrived at on this point. The fair will be brought to a conclusion to-day by the horse races.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following paragraph:—"Letters from Cologne inform us that the French expedition to Syria will soon be reinforced by contingents from Prussia and Russia. The Prussian troops, 6,000 in number, are to go by rail to Trieste, where they will be embarked in vessels chartered for the purpose. The Russian troops, according to the same authority, are to sail from Odessa to Beyrout on board vessels of their nation." We find nothing in any other quarter to corroborate this intelligence, and the Prussian journals a few days back declared that there was no intention at present to send out troops.—*Galignani*.

INGENIOUS DETECTION OF A THIEF.—At Marlborough police-court, on Thursday, James Kingett, described as a framemaker, was charged before Mr. Beadon, as follows:—Mr. Lambert Doublet, a French wine merchant, at 7, Great Newport-street (who gave his evidence though Mr. Albert), said that he rented the lower part of the premises, and the prisoner lodged in the same house. In consequence of having for some weeks past lost a quantity of wine and brandy, he on the previous evening, about six o'clock, locked his clerk in the second cellar, which commands a view of the first, so as, if possible, to detect the thief. He then went out with his wife, so as to make it appear that he had left the premises, and on returning about six minutes afterwards he found his clerk calling for help, and on going down to the first cellar found his clerk holding the prisoner. Eugene Nantre, the clerk, said he had only locked up for six minutes, when he heard the door of the first cellar unlocked, and in walked the prisoner. The prisoner then took up a bottle of brandy, and afterwards went and rummaged in a box full of apparel. He then rushed from his hiding place and seized the prisoner, and called "police," and his master came. In answer to Mr. Beadon, the witness said forty or fifty bottles of wine and ten of brandy had been missed in a few weeks; and that the prisoner asked for mercy, and offered him his watch. Peacock, 99 C, said he found a key on the prisoner which opened the cellar door of the prosecutor, and the prisoner said he would rather pay anything than be locked up.—Committed for trial.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Consumption preventions—Influenzas, colds, and fevers are now prevailing with unusual severity. Though easily cured at first, when neglected, they frequently induce serious diseases, of which the chief and most fatal is consumption. If Holloway's Pills be resorted to on the first appearance of these diseases, and if the symptoms be very urgent his Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day on the back and chest, they will cease to cause alarm, and all consumptive tendency will be banished, and the body freed from all impurities, will be in a healthier state than it was before the illness; the natural strength and vigour likewise will soon be restored to their natural standard.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
23, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by [their] Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
23, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noticed in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized India Rubber, [illegible] being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable Fee.

BIRTHS.

Fitzgibbon—September 2, at Bandon, the wife of Moore Fitzgibbon, Esq., of a son.

M'Crea—August 29, at Ash-bridge House, Aldershott, the wife of Captain James M'Crea, of a daughter.

Haigh—September 4, at Maspil Villa, the wife of George Henry Haigh, Esq., of Grainsby Hall, Lincolnshire, of a son.

Lee—September 5, at the Rectory, Ahoghill, near Ballymena, the wife of the Rev. Alfred T. Lee, of a daughter.

Richardson—September 5, at 7, Somerset-street, Portman-square, the wife of Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Barker and Hodgins—September 6, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. B. Gibson, Edward Oliver Barker, Esq., to Lizzie, third daughter of Isaac Hodgins, Esq., Prince William-terrace, Beggars' Bush.

Barton and Clarke—September 6, at Clontarf Church, by the Rev. Jas. Hastings Allen, uncle of the bride, Rev. John Tarker Barton, of Seymour Court, Great Marlow, Bucks, to Frances Jane, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Clarke, formerly of the 66th Regiment, and a Military Knight of Windsor.

Browne and Last—July 11, at the British Chapel, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. F. W. Smith, Chaplain of her Majesty's ship Leopard, assisted by the Rev. George Grahame, Chaplain to the British Legation, James R. G. Browne, Esq., secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., to Jane Emma Last, eldest daughter of George Last, Esq., merchant, of Rio de Janeiro.

Greer and Walmsley—September 4, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Dromore, Edward Greer, Esq., Solicitor, Newry, to Anna, fifth daughter of the late James Walmsley, Esq., Ballykeel House, county Down.

Hamilton and Gansson—September 5, in the parish church, by the Rev. Edmund Gansson, Dungannon, Annie, fourth daughter of the late David Gansson, Esq., J.P., Lakeview House, county Londonderry, to Robert, youngest son of the late Captain Hamilton, 46th Regiment.

Hobbs and French—September 3, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Richard Brooke, Chaplain Mariners' Church, Kingstown, Frederick Fitzwilliam French Hobbs, Captain 55th Regiment, to Harriette Jane Victoria, second daughter of John French, Esq., Rivenstown, county Roscommon.

Hopkins and Cornwall—September 3, at Rathsarne Church, by the Rev. J. H. Armstrong, Vicar of [illegible], Somersetshire, Thomas A. Hopkins, Esq., of Park, in the Queen's County, youngest son of the late William Hopkins, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, to Phebe, eldest daughter of the late Robert Roe Cornwall, Esq., of Killucan.

Williams and Johnstone—September 1, at the parish church, Brighton, by the Rev. R. Snowden Smith, Incumbent of All Souls, Henry Ernest [illegible] Williams, Esq., Captain 3rd Madras Europeans, son of the late Captain Henry Bryan Williams, of the Madras Cavalry, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of D. Graham Johnstone, Esq., of Eaton-place, Brighton.

DEATHS.

Dickinson—September 4, at Marino House, Baldoyle, Frederick Dickinson, Esq., aged 43 years.

Goodlake—September 1, at [illegible], the Hon. Mrs. E. Goodlake, aged 38 years.

Ramsey—Sept. 3, at the residence of her father Mr. Robert Reid, Aungier-street, Maryanne, the beloved wife of Mr. William Ramsey, Mountmellick, Queen's County.

Tottenham—August 29, at his father's residence, Regent's Park, London, Richard, youngest son of Duncan Tottenham, Esq., late of this city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, SEPT. 7.—ARRIVED—Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; [illegible] Worley, [illegible], slates; John, Bangor, slates; Dart, Bangor, slates; Francis, [illegible], slates; Eagle (s), Liverpool, goods; Owen Cambridge, Bridgewater, [illegible]; 11 colliers.

SAILED—Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Hercules (s), Holyhead, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Irishman (s), Glasgow, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Mars (s), Wexford, goods; Eagle (s), Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPT. 8.
Morning, 3h 18m. Evening, 3h 43m.

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